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Making salt Tihama style



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New cement plant aims to spur employment and development in Hadramout

Emergency education for displaced children in Amran

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
 For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, April 14 — Mofrah Ali Mofrah, 15, fled the Razih district in Sa'ada governorate because of fighting there, and is now living in Amran town. He wanted to register at a nearby school in his area but was unsure about how to go about it.

He was lucky to meet Nadia Al-Shami, one of Save the Children's emergency staff in Amran who supports "child friendly spaces," a project to look after the children of persons displaced by conflict while they tend to their basic survival needs. Mofrah explained his problem to her.

"I went to the Al-Khair School and tried to enrol, but the head teacher said that I was too late," Mofrah explained. "Don't worry, tomorrow morning I will come with you and we will talk to the head teacher to see if we can solve it," replied Nadia.

The next morning, Nadia and Mofrah went together to the school and talked to the school's head teacher. The head teacher said: "He does not have any official papers. How do I know in which

grade to put him?"

Nadia gave a copy of the memo of the Ministry of Education stating that all displaced children have the right to enrol in Amran schools. She also explained how important it is to support displaced children to go to school.

"If you like, Mofrah can do a test so that you know in which grade to integrate him, as is written in the memo," added Nadia.

In Amran, an estimated 28,000 internally displaced persons from Harf Sofian and Sa'ada have settled mostly among the host population. From the start of the emergency, the Ministry of Education has supported the integration of children into existing schools.

The Ministry of Education immediately developed an official memo that stated that all displaced children have the right to enrol in schools in Amran, even if they have no documentation. This has resulted in many children enrolling in schools in Amran governorate.

Now Mofrah is registered in Al-Khair school and is very happy, even more so when he received a school bag with supplies from Save the Children. As well as

school bags, Save the Children has provided schools with displaced students, such as Al-Khair School, with supplies to show its appreciation.

Making new friends

Save the Children was able to integrate many displaced children into schools through the child-friendly spaces. In these spaces in the community, volunteers implement recreational activities as well as non-formal educational activities for displaced children and children from the host communities.

In Amran governorate, Save the Children has set up eight "child-friendly spaces" in Khaywan in Harf Sofian, Huth, Beni Suraim, Khammer, Raydah as well as Amran.

Save the Children helps children of school age who come to the child friendly spaces to attend nearby schools. When the emergency started, schools were still closed for the summer holidays, and "child-friendly spaces" provided recreational and non-formal educational activities as an immediate temporary response.

Abdullah Al-Mahengai, 14, fled from Razih with his 8 sisters and two brothers at the beginning of the sixth war in Sa'ada. He participates in the non-formal educational activities at the child friendly spaces.

"In the beginning it was difficult," he said. "I did not know anyone but now I am very excited to have many friends from different areas in Yemen. I play with them every day at the child friendly spaces in the afternoon."

A 'cluster approach'

The "child friendly spaces" and emergency education scheme is part of a new "cluster approach" to the humanitarian situation resulting from the sixth Sa'ada war.

Since the declaration of an emergency by the Government of Yemen in August 2009, Save the Children has appointed a dedicated education cluster coordinator, who works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and all cluster



More than 1,200 children in Amran have resumed the education in tents.

members including UNICEF, CHF, and Relief International.

These agencies have worked together as a cluster rather than as individual agencies, according to Save the Children. This is new in Yemen and includes joint fund raising and planning to avoid overlaps in their work.

Dr. Abdel Kareem Al-Jendari, from the Ministry of Education, is the head of the 7-member governmental committee formed on March 31 to monitor education in emergencies in Yemen. He said that the ministry's goal is to provide temporary school shelter, school equipment, and psycho-social support for students and teachers where necessary.

Al-Jendari said that he aims to ensure that many internally displaced children of school age can continue their education in Amran, while maintaining high standards of education for all children currently enrolled in schools.

Schools in tents

But ensuring all children's education has not been easy in all governorates.

In Khaywan and Huth in Amran, however it was more difficult to make sure that children have access to schools, according to Save the Children. In Khaywan many of the schools were occupied by displaced families. They had nowhere else to go. Because internally displaced

families were living in the schools, the children could not attend school.

Education cluster members, Save the Children, UNICEF, ICRC and others, worked to find a solution. It was decided that the best solution was to set up tent schools next to the occupied schools so that all children, both from the internally displaced families and the host community could go back to school.

As a result more than 1,200 children were able to resume their education in tent schools. Another 4,000 were enrolled in conventional schools. They had lost a few months of schooling, but now the teachers and the children are working very hard to catch up.

Reforming the Yemeni police system one step at a time

There is a general reluctance among Yemenis to use the police or judicial authorities because of the alleged rampant corruption. Now the Ministry of Interior is taking baby steps to change this reality.

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, April 14 — An average salaried Yemeni man was almost suspicious when he found out that he didn't have to pay more than a standard fee for being issued with an electronic ID card.

One of the policemen who work at the 22 May Police Station at Hayel Street in Sana'a enjoys seeing the surprised expressions on people's faces who, for a long time, have been used to paying more than the usual stated fees when dealing with police matters.

The 22 May Police Station is one of two model police stations in Sana'a that currently is operating under "ideal circumstances". They are the result of a judicial reform and policing program run by the Ministry of Interior, with support from the British government, aiming at reforming the judicial system and the police authorities in Yemen.

The project was launched in 2008 and is scheduled to be completed by 2013. It has a total approved budget of seven million pounds, according to the British Department for International Development (DFID)'s information website.

The new model police stations are equipped with public information counters at their entrances and they also have offices for the passport and traffic authorities and the civil registry records.

"The Ministry of Interior is modernizing a number of police stations in the capital Sana'a and these are known as model police stations, like the 22 May and the Jamal Jamil police station," said Mo'amar Harash director of 22 May police station on Hayel street.

More police officers as well as new vehicles and computers (many Yemeni police stations lack computer access and still depend on handwritten records) can also be found at these new



Sana'a's 22 May police station, equipped with new computers and providing fast services to the public, is one of Yemen's new so-called 'ideal police stations.' Plans are to modernize many more Yemeni police stations in the near future.

model police stations. Impounded cars and vehicles that have been involved in accidents are kept in the newly built large yards attached to them.

Five additional police stations in Sana'a, the Al-Mojam', Al-Himyari, Hadah Alnamothajyah, Al-Mu'alami and Himyar, are soon to be declared model police stations.

However, giving the Yemeni police authorities a makeover does not only mean equipping the police stations with new cars and technology, but also involves building trust in the police among the people, notes Harash. To do that, in his opinion, the police must treat people better and offer more effective services.

"A model police station is not only one with enough vehicles and equipment, but also has police men who treat

people in a better way. People want a good service from the police. This will hopefully produce community police," he said.

Harash also emphasized that corrupt police officers generate wholesale dislike for the police among the people. "When people deal with a corrupt policeman they tend to generalize about all of them," he said.

The 22 May Police Station has produced statistics about the people and businesses in the area. Other police stations have compiled these reports but the quality differs from one to other. It has also developed monthly computerized crime statistics and submitted them to the security department which manages a number of police stations. They, in turn, report to the Ministry of Interior, according to Harash.

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World Bank to fund water pipes for the poor



On the main road running through Shumaila, water trucks line up waiting for the calls of local residents who do not have pipes to bring water to their homes.

By: Alice Hackman

Um Saleh, 35, has never had pipes to bring water to her house. Every month, she pays around YR 3,600 to the owners of private water trucks to bring water to the flat she shares with her unemployed husband and five children.

"There's no network in the whole area," she told Yemen Times. "It's all water trucks!"

Um Saleh lives in Shumaila, a 20-minute taxi ride from the center of the Yemeni capital Sana'a. Only 56 percent of Yemen's urban population has access to piped water, according to the World Bank, including some areas in the city of Sana'a.

But Um Saleh might not have to pay a lot of money to bring water to her home for much longer. The World Bank recently approved a USD 5-million grant to the Yemeni government to improve access to water for low-income households in Sana'a city, Ibb city, Dhamar governorate and Hajja governorate.

Um Saleh may be part of around 210,000 people that the World Bank

says are set to benefit from the newly-approved funding.

According to Richard Pollard, a senior water and sanitation specialist at the World Bank who is working on the initiative, the first stage of the project will start in the coming months. The scheme is set to help families like Um Saleh's save money on monthly water bills. And if new networks include water quality treatment, it can also reduce healthcare costs linked to the use of contaminated water.

Um Saleh's husband is out of work and the money the family lives of, she says, comes from God. Every riyal counts and a water network would definitely be cheaper than buying water from the owners of water trucks.

On the main road that runs through Shumaila, water trucks line up waiting for an order. Each owner sells a truck-full of water for YR 1,200.

According to one Sana'a resident connected to a water network but who buys water from trucks to cover the half of the month when the pipes are dry, water from trucks is about three times more expensive than from a

pipet metered water supply.

In the new World Bank project, private service providers will be expanding pipe networks in poor neighborhoods from the existing network operated by local corporations and also developing new wells to increase the amount of water available, according to Pollard.

In Shumeila, the idea of a water network only makes the water truck owners grumble.

"They will take away our livelihood," Mohammad Al-Ma'fari, 20, who makes living delivering water from a local well to the households of those with no water pipes, especially in Shumeila, told the Yemen Times.

Donors to the fund that has given the grant to the water pipe project include the British, Dutch, Australian and Swedish governments and the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group.

According to Pollard, the World Bank has been providing interest-free loans and grants to Yemen for water supply and sanitation since the late 1990s.

Ja'shanis await parliament decision

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, April 12- "I would sacrifice one of my children, I would sacrifice him just to make the government pay attention to us," said desperate 60-year-old Mahyoub Hassan, at a protest in front of the prime minister's offices last Tuesday.

Hassan is one of hundreds of residents from Al-Ja'ashin in Disofal, Ibb, who have fled to Sana'a asking for protection from their sheikh, Sheikh Mohammad Ahmad Mansour, who, they say, forces them to pay him tax instead of to the government.

Although a parliamentary committee was sent to Taiz and Ibb to investigate the matter, they were not allowed to Al-Ja'ashin. They released a report after their meeting with the sheikh, his son, the local council, and local government authorities, but residents say that the parliament still has not discussed the report.

Since their escape to Sana'a in January this year, all displaced Ja'shin men, women and children leave their camp inside the grounds of the Sana'a University mosque every Tuesday to protest in Freedom Square in front of the prime minister's office.

These last Tuesdays, they have demonstrated at Freedom Square holding banners with slogans in Arabic and English reminding their government of the promised principle of equal citizenship.

Ja'shinis say that their sheikh, via his assistants in Al-Ja'ashin, take them to his private prison, take their crops, set fire to their houses, and steal their farm animals as well as house furniture.

The Yemen Times tried to contact the sheikh, but his mobile phone was switched off.

Journalists and human rights activists were banned by the security guards outside the prime minister's office from taking photos and filming inside the square.

The chairwoman of Women Journalists without Chains Tawakul Karman said that forbidding photography at Freedom Square was to prevent access



Ja'shanis hold a sit-in at the gate of the parliament last Tuesday. About 33 women and more than 50 children are among the displaced Ja'shanis who left their home to Sana'a in January.

to a human rights issue such as that of the Ja'shinis.

Protesters demanded that the parliament discuss the report prepared by the parliamentary committee sent to investigate the issue in March, although they did not actually visit the area.

The investigative committee did not visit Al-Ja'ashin, because vice president of parliament Himyar Al-Ahmar told them that President Saleh had instructed them not to travel to the area, according to the report.

Complaints of the people from Anseem, Habla and Halian in Al-Ja'ashin were not malicious, according to the report. "Denying the committee access to Al-Ja'ashin confirms this," it noted.

The report said that response of local authority officials of Disofal district indicated the existence of private prisons.

Preventing members of parliament from investigating in Al-Ja'ashin for the second time, after a first failed attempt in 2007, weakens the parliament stance and indicates absence of state control, it noted. It also reveals a desire to conceal the facts and illegal practices against people in the area.

The report called for the prosecution

of Sheikh Mansour, his assistants, and his guards, for the compensation of affected Ja'shinis, for their safe return to their homes, and for the government to enforce law in the area.

Waiting for the parliament to discuss the report, displaced Ja'shinis said that they will turn to foreign embassies for humanitarian asylum by setting themselves on fire. They will also ask for help from the tribes, according to their latest press release.

"We have chosen a peaceful struggle and are strong, but we respect the law [...] and we have brought attention to our cause internationally," said their press release. "We will not remain silent till we gain our rights and fight for it at all costs."

Current displaced Ja'shinis in Sana'a include 68 men, 33 women, 45 students, 33 children under school age. All live in the grounds of the Sana'a University mosque.

Displaced Al-Ja'ashin people in cooperation with Women Journalists without Chains have started a blog as part of their campaign to reach the government and international human rights organizations to end the violations against them.

Russia and Yemen, celebrated in photos

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, April 14 — Photos of Yemeni historic monuments will be displayed beside shots of Russian architecture at the Cultural House until April 17.

On the occasion of 55th anniversary of Yemeni-Russian diplomatic relations, the Ministry of Culture and Russian Embassy last Saturday opened a photo exhibition entitled "Russia and Yemen, Bridges of Friendship."

To mark 55 years since the opening of the first Russian Embassy in Yemen, Russian Deputy Ambassador Oleg Valademar delivered a speech on relations between both countries over the last five decades.

Deputy Minister of Culture Ahmad Salem Al-Qadhi spoke of Russia's role in Yemen's development since the revolutions of 1962 and 1963.

Al-Qadhi said that the exhibition reflected the friendship bridges between Yemen and Russia. He expressed his deep appreciation for Russia as it offered generous financial support and scholarships especially in fine arts.

He announced that the Fine Arts Institute in Aden, established by the Russians, will soon be improved with the help of the Russians.

Celebrating fifty years

Yemen was one of the first countries on the Arab Peninsula to sign a friendship and trade treaty with Russia in 1928.

Yemeni-Russian diplomatic relations started officially in 1955 when the first Russian Embassy opened in North Yemen. Both countries then signed a number of trade and military agreements.

In December 1991, Yemen officially declared that the Union State of Russia was the official heir to the Soviet Union, and approved all treaties and agreements signed by the two sides.

In 2007, commodity exchange between the two countries was estimated at about USD 178.9 million.

Yemeni imports from Russia for 2009 are estimated at about USD 0.1million. Almost 60 percent of commodities imported were grains, but also included vehicles, weapons, censorship devices, and medical appliances.

Russia in 1999 cancelled around 80 percent of Yemen's debts to the country, then estimated at about USD 6.4 million. Up to 50,000 Yemenis have completed their higher education in Russia in different specializations.

The Russian Ministry of Education and Sciences granted Yemen 70 scholarships in medical and technical specializations in 2007.

The Russian Oriental Institute conducts excavations in Yemen. Up to 281 Russian experts work with the Yemeni government. With their families, they account for 417 Russians in Yemen.

The Russian community in Yemen is 1,000 strong.



By: Mahmoud Al-Harazi
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, April 12 — Mohammed Al-Shami killed his best friend Sa'ad Al-Raimi. They did not argue, they were not angry with each other. They were just playing with a gun.

"They were joking as they used to do every day in my shop," said Mohammed Abu-Rijal, a mutual friend. "They loved each other very much. That day, Mohammad was pointing a gun at Sa'ad's head, telling him to raise his hands. Mohammad didn't realize that there was still a bullet in the gun."

"It was just a moment till the bullet entered Sa'ad's neck and he died leaving his best friend Mohammad and all his friends," said Abu-Rijal. "Both their families are very sad."

Sa'ad is only one of the many Yemenis killed each year by their friends and relatives, because of the widespread presence of firearms in Yemen. There are at least 60 million of weapons in Yemen, according to Haja' Al-Hejafi researcher at Dar Al-Salam, an organization raising awareness about the dangers of weapons in Yemen.

Up to 15 people were killed and 47 others injured because of playing with the weapons during February, according to the Ministry of Interior. Among the victims were women and children. In February, a young girl was killed by her nine-year-old brother, and a young wife was shot and killed by her husband.

Accidents in February took place in 15 governorates, with 12 people or

Shot by their nearest and dearest

injured in Dhamar governorate alone. Ibb governorate came the second with 11 reported incidents. About eight incidents were recorded in the capital, and six were reported in Marib governorate. Hajja and Amran followed with five and four recorded incidents respectively.

In March, about seven were killed in weapon-related accidents, among them three children and two women. Most of the offenders were fathers, husbands and brothers, the ministry reported. About 54 people of all ages were injured because of "personal or family neglect."

Guns for special occasions

As weapons are part of Yemeni culture, accidents are more likely to happen.

"The smallest family has a gun for decoration, wedding occasions, and even for protection," said Abdalqader Abdullah, resident in Sana'a. "Our family has three guns, my father keeps them in a locker and no one can open it unless he is allowed to do so."

In his family, the weapons are used on special occasions and returned to the cabinet after their use: "No one ever plays with weapons in our house," he said.

But keeping weapons at home can be very dangerous.

"I was about to be killed by my older son!" said Um Yahya. "We were sitting in my room with my older sons, his children and his wife. While my son was cleaning the gun, a bullet was shot towards me and my grandsons. As we tried to find out where the bullet



The Dar Al-Salam organization raises awareness about the dangers of playing with weapons.

went, we discovered that it had hit me in the leg. Now we don't keep guns in the house."

Lack of awareness lethal

The improper use of weapons, families' carelessness in allowing weapons into children's hands, and lack of awareness are among the reasons behind these accidents, said Sheikh Abdurrahman Ahmed Al-Marwani, the director of Dar Al-Salam, an organization that raises awareness about the issue.

According to Al-Marwani, accidents have however decreased in recent years. In 2001, there were 400 victims

of weapon-related incidents. From 2002 to 2004, the number of victims decreased by 20 percent. Since 2005, there have been fewer victims, notably due to the awareness programs implemented by Dar Al-Salam, he said.

Weapons in Yemen are sold in several markets, according to Al-Hejafi, researcher at Dar Al-Salam. Famous weapon markets include the Jehana market, east of Sana'a, the Al-Sharq market in Dhamar governorate, and Al-Talh market in Sa'ada governorate. But markets in almost all Yemeni cities sell weapons, ammunition and explosives.

University professors on strike for fifth day in a row

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, April 14 — The teachers' strike at Sana'a and Amran universities continues. For the fifth day in a row the faculties at the two universities were on strike over the claim of neglect and mismanagement stemming from within the university administration according to the professors of the union.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Azazi, head of the professors union at Sana'a University told Yemen Times that in addition to other demands, the striking professors are calling for comprehensive reforms of higher education, improvement of

educational outcome that can meet the market standards and giving the teaching staff medical insurance and salary increase.

Classes have been cancelled in most of the faculties in the two universities since Saturday and the striking professors say they will not resume work until their demands are met.

"We will continue the strike until our demands are met," said Al-Azazi.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Numan, professor of water resources management at Sana'a University, said that the professors' demands are not personal but rather aim to optimize the teaching performance at the university.

"The problem of the universities in Yemen is lack of good management. The concerned bodies should take the demands seriously to improve the performance of academic teaching," he said.

The strike, however, does not appear to have been well-received by the authorities.

Al-Azazi claims that the Yemeni Prime Minister, Ali Mujawar, has threatened to replace the teaching staff at Sana'a University with professors from Bangladesh if they don't end the strike.

"The Prime Minister told us three days ago...that if we continued the

strike, he will bring professors from Bangladesh," he said.

This is not the first time that professors from the two universities go on strike but several similar actions have been organized over the past couple of years.

Sana'a University is Yemen's largest public university with over 100,000 students from all over the country.

Students at the university are supporting professors' demands and they protested with their teachers on Saturday demanding the state to immediately respond to their teachers' demands, according to the head of the Student's Union at the University of Sana'a.

In brief

SANA'A
Defense minister meets Russian military delegation

Minister of Defense Mohammed Naser Ahmed met here on Monday with a Russian military delegation headed by the deputy general director of Russian Rosoboronexport.

The meeting discussed the aspects of joint cooperation between the armies of the two friendly countries and means of enhancing relations to combat terrorism.

Defense Minister applauded the strong relations that linked Yemen and Russia and their armies.

Republican decree appoints LTA deputy chairman

A republican decree No. (75) for 2010 was issued on Sunday appointing Fadhl Qasim al-Ubadi as a deputy chairman for the Land Transport Authority (LTA).

Al Alimi receives British military delegation

Deputy prime minister for defense and security affairs Rashad al-Alimi received on Monday British military delegation headed by the commander of joint forces at UK army Stewart over mutual cooperation between Yemen and United Kingdom.

In the meeting, the two sides agreed to extend mutual cooperation between armies of both nations in field of combating terrorism and piracy. The UK official highlighted level of

the relationship between the armies of the two countries, affirming support of his country for the unity and security of Yemen.

Yemen to participate in GCC educational meeting

Deputy Minister of Education Abdullah al-Hamedi headed on Sunday to Kuwait to participate in the special meeting of Arab Centre for Educational Research of Education Council Countries GCC.

The meeting will finalize the signing of a full package of shared educational information for social sciences, especially the subjects of history and geography of Yemen, which will be presented in the curricula of the GCC States.

Health minister held talks with GFATM delegation

Minister of Public Health and Population Abdul-Karim Rase'a received on Sunday delegation of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) led by the Regional Director of Middle East & North Africa Youssef Abdul Jali.

The two officials reviewed the AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria program funded by the Fund and the developments achieved by the program in reducing mortality and consequences of these three diseases.

Rase'a noted that according to the WHO statistics, infection and mortality rate by these diseases reduced from

1 million and a half to 258 thousands.

For his part, Abdul-Jalil hailed the progress of the programs, mentioning that new agreement would be signed soon to enhance the partnership between the ministry and the Fund.

Global Fund delegation in Sana'a

A delegation from the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) led by Regional Director of Middle East and North Africa Youssef Abdul Jali has arrived for a few-day visit to Yemen.

The delegation will discuss with officials at the Ministry of Public Health and Population bilateral cooperation between Yemen and the fund and ways of enhancing the cooperation particularly in the field of health programs supported by the GFATM, Abdul Jali said.

He pointed out that the delegation will participate in the workshop on the functions and role of members of national coordination mechanism for supervising and following up the functioning of the programs supported by the fund to be held on 14-15 April.

Forum of Holy Quran memorizers to be launched soon

The first annual forum of Holy Quran memorizers is to be launched on Tuesday organized by the Charitable Society for Holy Quran Memorization and the Society for Rehabilitating Holy Quran Memorizers in cooperation with the International Organization for Holy

Qur'an Memorization and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, (ISESCO).

In this regard, the forum's preparatory committee head Ghaleb al-Qirshi made clear that about 500 memorizers from different 16 societies all a round Yemen's governorates will be honored.

A number of Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Jordan, Qatar, Bahrain, Sudan, Kuwait, UAE and beside Turkey will participate in the three-day forum.

The forum aims at getting out with recommendations for the international Quran institutions for contributing to train and rehabilitate the memorizers of Holy Quran to join them in the labor markets.

The number of Holy Quran memorizers in Yemen is constantly increasing and has reached about 15,000, where only the capital of Sana'a registered nearly 3,000 memorizers, al-Qirshi said.

Deputy FM meets UNHRC representative

Deputy Foreign Minister and Head of the Higher National Committee for Refugees Affairs Ali Muthana met here on Sunday with the representative of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Yemen Claire Bourgeois.

The meeting discussed the aspects of enhancing the mutual cooperation between the two sides and the issues concerning with refugees affairs and

means of developing them in the future.

Thousands of Yemeni child laborers face dangerous diseases

A recent governmental study has shown that the the number of Yemeni child laborers working in the agricultural sector is 192000.

Hajjah province in the far north was on top of Yemeni cities with 50000 child laborers; Ibb came second with 38000, Sana'a third with 29000, Amran fourth with 28000, Dhamar fifth with 27000, and Hodeida with 20000.

The study conducted by the Anti-Child Labor Administration at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs said the bad economic, social and political conditions, poverty and population growth in the country have helped to the increased child labor.

Dropout and regional and international economic and social changes that had repercussions on the national economy also boosted, it added.

The study also warned that the child laborers are vulnerable to diseases such blindness, asthma and skin eruption because they work in an unhealthy environment using dangerous pesticides and poisons.

So far, about 45 per cent of them are suffering from skin eruption, 30 per cent suffering from slight asthma and 20 per cent suffering from intestinal diseases.

Moreover, the study noted that the rate of female child laborers in the countryside is higher than in the urban

areas, adding that about 53 per cent of child laborers in the countryside are females.

ADEN
45 members of Chinese medical mission arrive

Some 45 members of Chinese medical mission arrived on Sunday in Aden to work hospitals in Aden, Lahj, Abyan and Hadramout provinces within the medical cooperation between Yemen and China. Head of Al-Jomhori Hospital in Aden Jamal Khadabish told Saba that the work period of the mission would last for one year based on the protocol of the cooperation in field of health between Yemen and China.

SAYOUN
Yemen reviews military cooperation with Russia

President Ali Abdullah Saleh received here on Monday vice director of the Russian Russ Abron Company, leading an accompanying delegation, and talked with him over cooperation between Yemen and the Company in the military area.

Saleh hailed the Yemeni and Russian relations and the current cooperation in various fields, specially in the military sphere. He affirmed concern of Yemen to reinforce these relations to serve common interests of the two countries.

Their News

UK aid to build Yemen from the bottom up

UK is to provide £100m to the Yemen Social Fund for Development for the next phase of their nationwide programme aimed at improving the lives of the poor in Yemen.

The project will address four key areas nationwide over the next five years. Immediate impact will be delivered through the improvement of basic services and local infrastructure such as schools and health centres, and on setting up cash for work schemes that will provide the poorest people with a vital source of income. It will also help to build assets that benefit the wider community and Yemen's development as a whole, such as roads and water points.

Longer term, the new funding will support microfinance schemes to help some of Yemen's poorest people set up their own small businesses, and will help to establish a strong business environment, including a credit bureau and effective consumer protection. And it will help to hand more power to district councils so that they can devolve from central government and meet development needs at a local level. Ultimately this will strengthen the ability of the Yemen Government to deliver crucial basic services expected by all Yemenis, at the local level.

Key improvements under the new programme include:

- 30,000,000 employment days created, benefiting over 1.8 million people;
- over 360,000 more pupils enrolled in schools – nearly half of them girls;
- 48,000 households provided with new or improved drinking water;
- 26,000 households provided with new or improved sanitation facilities;
- making microfinance services available to 100,000 people – 60 per cent of them women, and a fifth from isolated rural areas;
- 40 district authorities – 12 per cent of the total – devolved from central government and implementing development projects.

The Yemen Social Fund for Development (SFD) operates in all 333 districts in Yemen and helps to improve services

for at least one third of the population. It is a wholly Yemeni staffed organisation, which works directly with local communities to improve infrastructure, health, education and jobs.

DFID has worked successfully with the SFD over the last five years, delivering real benefits to people in Yemen. These included a 10 per cent increase in the availability of doctors and a 40 per cent increase in midwives; a 91 per cent increase in boys and 122 per cent increase in girls going to school in rural areas; and a 30 per cent increase in children under two receiving full immunisation.

Douglas Alexander, International Development Secretary, said:

"Yemen is the poorest country in the Middle East, and faces potentially crippling difficulties in the near future with severe implications for the many already vulnerable Yemenis and the country as a whole. These range from declining sources of income, water shortages, rising unemployment, conflict and political insecurity.

"Strengthening government accountability and responsiveness and giving the poorest Yemenis a voice in decisions that affect their lives will contribute to peace and stability in the longer term."

For more information contact Chris Kiggell on Tel. 020 7023 0504 or email C.Kiggell@dfid.gov.uk

Yemen: Investigate Laws-of-War Violations

Government and Huthi Rebels Should Hold Perpetrators Accountable

The Yemeni government and Huthi rebels should investigate alleged violations of the laws of war during the recent conflict and hold all those responsible to account, Human Rights Watch said in a report released today. On February 11, 2010, both sides agreed to a truce – the sixth since the war began in 2004, but the agreement contains no accountability provisions.

The 54-page report, "All Quiet on the Northern Front?: Uninvestigated Laws of War Violations in Yemen's War with Huthi Rebels," documents how government forces may have indiscriminately bombed and shelled civilian areas, causing civilian casualties, and how Huthi forces may have committed summary

executions and unlawfully deployed in populated areas. Huthi forces also allegedly carried out pillage and looting, used "human shields," and prevented civilians from fleeing war zones, even to seek medical treatment. Both sides used children in combat, in violation of international law.

"It is time to end the impunity surrounding the cycle of civilian suffering in northern Yemen," said Joe Stork, deputy Middle East director at Human Rights Watch. "The recent truce is an opportunity to strengthen protection for civilians by investigating alleged war crimes and making sure the victims receive justice."

The report is based on Human Rights Watch interviews in Yemen in October 2009 with civilians who witnessed fighting in seven districts of the northern Sa'da and 'Amran governorates and with humanitarian aid workers. Because the government has restricted access to the conflict area, making it impossible for Human Rights Watch to assess damage at the sites of incidents described by witnesses, further investigations are needed to obtain a clearer picture of alleged abuses, Human Rights Watch said.

Since the beginning of the sixth round of fighting in mid-August 2009, artillery shelling by both sides and government aerial bombardments have killed hundreds of civilians, injured many more, and in some cases the fighting destroyed entire villages.

In early November, Saudi Arabia entered the war, sending fighter planes into Yemeni airspace to bomb rebel positions. By mid-February, international aid agencies were struggling to assist even a small fraction of the roughly 265,000 people – most of them women and children – displaced from their homes in this and earlier rounds of fighting.

Before the February 11 truce, the United Nations, the United States, and the European Union called for an end to the fighting, but urged an investigation only into one government airstrike that reportedly killed more than 80 civilians in September 2009. The government said within days that it had begun an inquiry into this incident, but it has not announced the outcome. Huthi rebels are not known to have conducted any investigations into allegations of war crimes.

Human Rights Watch called on the

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a human rights monitoring and reporting mission in Yemen. It urged Yemen's donors and allies to support such a mission, in addition to a human rights advisory position currently under discussion.

Government airstrikes on Huthi forces that did not discriminate between combatants and civilians or caused disproportionate loss of civilian life and property would constitute violations of the laws of war, Human Rights Watch said.

Huthi forces also may have at times placed civilians at unnecessary risk by deploying within densely populated villages. Displaced people reported two cases of possible summary killings by Huthi forces. In one case involving possible human shielding, available evidence suggests that Huthi forces unlawfully used captured Yemeni military officers to deter an attack. On several occasions, the Huthis allegedly prevented injured civilians from leaving their villages to obtain necessary medical care in larger towns. There were also accounts by witnesses of rebels pillaging private property.

Human Rights Watch spoke to three youths who described fighting for government or Huthi forces as child soldiers, in violation of international law.

By mid-February 2010, international aid agencies struggled to assist just over 45,000 displaced persons in seven camps and nine informal settlements. But this was only about 17 percent of the total number of people displaced by the conflict.

Aid agencies faced even greater obstacles trying to assist another 218,000 displaced people who have taken shelter with host families or in public buildings, or are living in open spaces, because of danger in the conflict zone and government obstruction of aid activity outside formally approved camps.

Saudi Arabia has exacerbated the plight of the displaced by preventing Yemenis from seeking refuge across the border in Saudi Arabia and by forcing refugees back across the border into Yemen, in violation of international law.

"Very few of those displaced by this tragic conflict are getting desperately needed assistance," Stork said. "Concerned governments should press Yemen to make sure that aid agencies can reach people displaced throughout rural areas."

The Human Rights Watch report, "All Quiet on the Northern Front?: Uninvestigated Laws of War Violations in Yemen's War with Huthi Rebels" is at: <http://www.hrw.org/node/89290>

Save the Children supports Youth organizations to make a change in their communities

Save the Children- Youth empowerment Project (YEP) funded by USAID launches today a planning workshop for Youth partner organizations at Marcure Hotel - Aden.

The workshop that will continue for two days aims to raise awareness of

the situation of young people in Yemen through the presentation of the Baseline survey results for four governorates (Sana'a, Aden, Abyan and Ibb). 20 participants from 8 Youth organizations in Aden will develop plans for their activities and initiatives based on the results of the baseline and the needs of their communities.

Save the Children works towards the protection, fulfillment and respect for all young people's right to participation in decisions and mainly Youth empowerment that affect their lives.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) Grant

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor headed by Assistant Secretary Michael H. Posner, leads the U.S. efforts to promote democracy, protect human rights and international religious freedom, and advance labor rights globally.

Promoting freedom and democracy and protecting human rights around the world are central to U.S. foreign policy. The values captured in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other global and regional commitments are consistent with the values upon which the United States was founded centuries ago.

The United States is committed to working with democratic partners, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, and engaged citizens to support those seeking freedom.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Request for Proposals: Democracy, Human Rights and Rule of Law for countries in Africa, East Asia Pacific, Europe, and South and Central Asia.

Readmore: <http://cambodiajobs.blogspot.com/2010/04/bureau-of-democracy-human-rights-and.html>

MTN subscribers exceed three million

MTN-Yemen launched its new offer MTN-Power which signifies the company's milestone as its subscribers exceeded three million. With this achievement MTN has come up with a new offer where MTN subscribers can now communicate among each other at only eight Yemeni Riyals per minute any time of the day or night.

Marketing Manager Ayman Al-Masri described this offer as the most competitive ever, and prepaid bill subscribers can get additional merits as they have to pay only YR five per sms and calls to other networks at reduced prices.



He called on prepaid customers to hurry and make use of this opportunity, adding that this could not have happened if not for their loyalty to the company which was also the reason why MTN-Yemen availed the best telecommunication company's investment award 2009. He noted that

MTN international subscribers have exceeded 110 million people around the world.

"MTN-Yemen has launched two months ago the unified tariff offer for roaming services which allows subscribers huge discounts as they travel to any of the 21 countries where MTN operates," he said.



Under the patronage of Minister of Trade YCGSI celebrates Silver Jubilee of *Crystal* Detergent



Yemeni Company for Ghee and Soap Industries one of the Hael Saeed Ana'am Group companies, celebrated last Monday the on 5/4/2010 Silver Jubilee of its national product *Crystal* Detergent at the capital city, Sana'a. The celebration was under the patronage of Dr. Yahya Al-Mutwakil Minister of Trade and Industry and in the presence of a number of official and business figures.

During the celebration, YCGSI narrated the different phases of its product and described the characteristics of *Crystal*, as well as the research and development projects the company has done in the detergents field and which eventually lead to the continuous enhancement of this product.

Hisham Ali Mohammed Saeed, general manager of the company said in a key note on the occasion: "Our celebration today is a result of a quarter of a century's hard work. We used scientific and technological methods and came up with a high quality product with international standards, to satisfy the Yemeni consumer's desire and needs."

He added that since the product was first launched in 1984, it has been developed continuously and five versions of the product were marketed and the company is now launching the sixth version with special enhancements. Today the celebration coincides with launching *Crystal* fourfold - Power.

He also said that this product has come after surveying the market and interviewing consumers and continues measuring of customer satisfaction and feedback.

The Yemeni Company for Ghee and Soap Industries was established in 1974 and is considered the pioneer company in this field. It has won several international awards and recognition in the field of quality, environment protection, health and professional safety.

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كريستال



Making salt Tihama style

Photo essay by: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

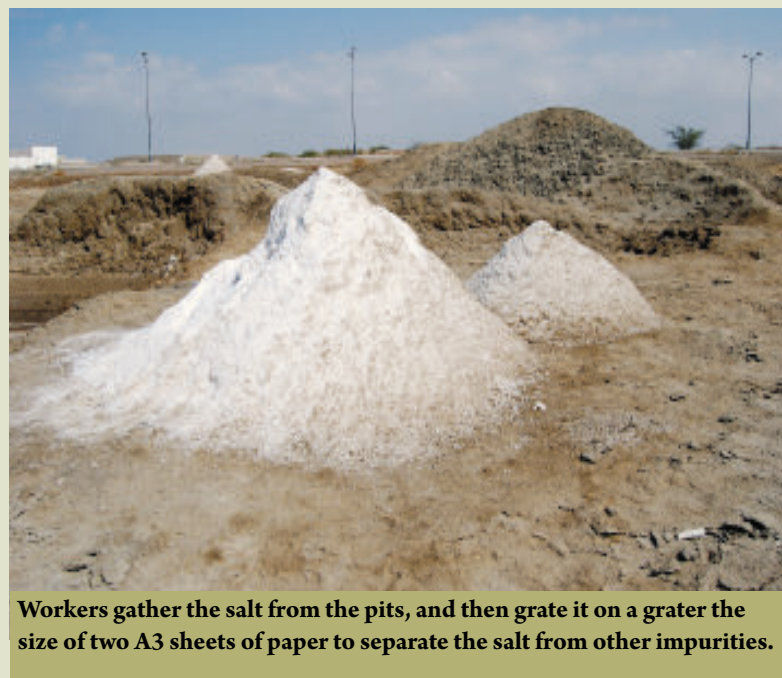


The salt in its final form is free of any additives or preservatives. Locals use it in food, to clean dirty pipes, to salt fish to preserve it, and to tan leather, among others. In summer, production is high as the sun is strong and the water evaporates within one week. In winter, however, it takes up to one month to evaporate.

Salt in the Hodeida governorate has been collected in the same way for centuries. Salt collectors dig sand pits along the beach that are filled with water from the sea. The water comes through a pipe from the sea to the salt pits.



The water in the holes evaporates leaving a layer of salt at the bottom of the pit.



Workers gather the salt from the pits, and then grate it on a grater the size of two A3 sheets of paper to separate the salt from other impurities.



The salt is then put into a sack and left under the sun to dry. One sack weighs up to 80 kg. In Al-Saleef, a neighborhood of Hodeida city, salt producers sell one 80 kg sack of salt for YR 700, and are satisfied with the money they make from it.

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Al Qaeda in Yemen, unwanted nomads or essential nucleus?

By: Jane Novak
The Examiner

The announcement that al Qaeda in Yemen's (AQIY) leadership escaped to Somalia in recent weeks is not the end of Yemen's terrorism woes, but may instead signal the Yemeni al Qaeda group is taking a leading regional role among al Qaeda factions from Saudi Arabia to Somalia and beyond.

The flight of al Qaeda's leadership is at best a temporary move and at worst may be an indication of continuing collusion between Yemeni President Saleh and terrorists seeking to harm the US.

Al Qaeda in Yemen dubbed itself "Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula" in January 2009 after it integrated Saudi al Qaeda figures driven to Yemen by the kingdom's harsh counter-terror measures. Last month Saudi Arabia announced the arrest of over 100 al Qaeda operatives including 51 Yemenis. Explosive belts were seized. Saudi authorities reported the group had been planning attacks on oil and

security targets inside the kingdom on orders from leaders in Yemen, indicating the group's continued focus on and capacity within Saudi Arabia. Al Qaeda's movement from Yemen to Somalia is much different than its earlier shift from Saudi Arabia to Yemen.

By air or by sea?

The relative ease with which these wanted leaders exited Yemen is an indication of the weakness of Yemen's effort in combating the group. One group of about 15 AQIY operatives including prominent leaders departed the al Mukalla port in early March, Yemeni sources reported. The exiled AQIY group issued orders from Somalia to cells in Yemen to cease activities, communication and meetings until the end of June by when they expect Yemeni security efforts to relax.

Mukallah is a primary debarkation point for illegal weapons flooding into Somalia. The UN monitoring group on the Somali arms embargo found that the lack of regular Coast Guard patrols in al Mukalla "means that arms traffic continues unabated." The port is under the control of the

Republican Guard, headed by President Saleh's son, and the Central Security, headed by his nephew and is notorious as a drug smuggling hub as well.

Somali sources tell a different story. An al Qaeda group arrived in Somalia from Yemen via plane disguised as humanitarian workers. Somalia officials said 12 Yemeni commanders arrived in the last two weeks of March and were carrying cash to aid the al Qaeda linked al Shabab's recruiting efforts. Somali Treasury Minister Abdurahman Omar Osman said that AQIY's purpose in Somalia was to "assess the situation to see if al Qaeda may move its biggest military bases to southern Somalia since they are facing a lot of pressure in Afghanistan and Iraq."

The designation of AQIY as al Qaeda Central's forward scouts and terror tutors in Somalia indicates the predominance of the group among all regional affiliates, a function of the comfort level that the core al Qaeda has with its Yemeni affiliate.

Hybrid al Qaeda

Al Qaeda in Yemen is unique among

terror groups due to its enmeshment with the state. The Yemeni al Qaeda and Al Qaeda Central, specifically bin Laden and Zawaheri, have long standing ties with President Saleh. Bin Laden notoriously advised his minions in Afghanistan to surrender, not fight, if they were captured in Yemen. Ayman al Zawaheri was reportedly in and out of Yemen through the 1990's and again in 2001. Saleh released Khalid bin Attash from jail at the request of bin Laden in 1999, the 9/11 commission found. Attash later went on to a leading role in the terror attack on the USS Cole.

The Yemeni government portrayed al Qaeda's exodus to Somalia as an indication of its success in cracking down on the terror group, but President Saleh's regime has a long history of appeasement and facilitation of al Qaeda. Aspects of the security, military and intelligence forces have long been co-opted by al Qaeda operatives, sympathizers and veterans.

State resources comprise an essential part of al Qaeda in Yemen's infrastructure. Conversely, the Yemeni regime has used al Qaeda as mer-

cenaries in the Sa'ada Wars (2004-2010) and trains them in state run camps.

While President Saleh may lack both the will and capacity to combat al Qaeda, Yemeni tribes resent the intrusion of al Qaeda, their foreign ideology and norms, and have created an inhospitable environment in many areas. A study by Sarah Phillips at the Carnegie Foundation found that "Al-Qaeda's goal of establishing an international caliphate, propensity for extreme violence against civilians, and hard-line religious ideology conflict with local norms and weaken al-Qaeda's appeal to the Yemeni people, including the tribes."

A new deal?

The relocation may be the fruition of an earlier offer by President Saleh bribing the group to leave Yemen. The Telegraph reported that in January 2009, Yemen offered to free all imprisoned al-Qaeda militants if the group agreed to leave the country. President Saleh also offered money to the AQIY's leadership. Yemen released over 100 jihadists as a good

will gesture to al Qaeda and then defended the release internationally as good governance. According to a former government official, Tariq al Fadhli, they were al Qaeda members and the move was part of the broader negotiation with al Qaeda.

The duplicity of the Yemeni government is notorious, extensive and sometime comical. Authorities announced the death, three times, of AQIY leader Qasim al Reimi although he is alive. A March report by the Yemeni weekly Attagammua indicated that Ammar al Waeli, reported killed by the authorities is fact in Saada, alive and well and recruiting for al Qaeda. Al Waeli was listed on a US 2002 seeking information bulletin, implicated in the 2007 murder of eight Spanish tourists and two Yemeni guides in Mareb and declared dead by Yemeni authorities on January 15, 2010.

This level of duplicity is long standing. In 2004, Yemen reported to the US that Aden Abyan Army leader Khalidabdul Nabi was killed in a fire-fight when in reality he had been captured and let go.

Yemen's coming power struggle

By: Gregory D Johnsen

While outside observers fixate on al Qaeda and the Houthis, a more consequential struggle is underway over the right to rule Yemen, Gregory D Johnsen writes.

In early August Hamid al Ahmar, a rising young star in Yemen's opposition, appeared on Al Jazeera and accused Yemen's president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, of "high treason". Saleh, Al Ahmar said, had turned the state into a family empire; at one point he even called on the president to step down for "violating the constitution". His remarks were so critical that the interviewer asked if he would be returning to Yemen after the show. "Without a doubt," he replied.

There was a long and heavy pause before Luna al Shibli, the host of the programme, repeated her question.

One could forgive the Syrian-born anchorwoman her confusion and for asking yet again, moments later and still in apparent disbelief, if Al Ahmar was afraid for his life.

But then Yemen has often confounded and confused outsiders, who invariably want to compare it to something it is not – most recently, Afghanistan or Somalia – instead of simply taking it as it is. Even those who are paid to dissect Yemen's politics tend to find themselves doing more imagining of the country from behind heavily guarded walls than they do investigating it.

The night Al Ahmar went on Al Jazeera I met a handful of political and economic officers from the US Embassy for dinner at the Mövenpick Hotel, Sana'a's newest and most expensive western import – and one of only two places in the capital where US officials are cleared to eat.

I listened impatiently as one young diplomat boasted about her excellent

connections across various segments of Yemeni society – and dropped the names of several prominent politicians she knew. After a couple of minutes I interrupted to ask about Al Ahmar. "Oh yes, we are great friends."

But when I asked if she was excited to see what he had to say that evening on Al Jazeera, she was surprised. "He didn't tell me he was going on." The fact that his appearance had been publicised in numerous announcements in the local Arabic papers seemed to have escaped the notice of the US Embassy's political section.

The interaction was typical of my time with US officials. US policy towards Yemen is a frightening mixture of ignorance and arrogance. Much of Yemen has become a blank map that diplomats miss on their frantic commute between a fortified housing compound and a fortified embassy.

One of the many things that the US and other outside observers are missing is the growing struggle for politi-

cal power and control of the state, in which Al Ahmar is a central character. Just prior to his television appearance on Al Jazeera, Al Ahmar was tapped as one of three candidates most likely to succeed President Saleh by the pan-Arab daily Al Quds al Arabi. The other two: the president's eldest son, Ahmad, and one of his nephews, Yahya.

The list is suggestive of the centralisation of politics in Yemen over the past three decades. Though in republican Yemen anyone could prevail in the elections currently scheduled for 2013, the contest for control of the state is now said to be one between two families, both of which are known, in a bit of an Arabic pun, as Bayt al Ahmar – a reference to Hamid's surname and to the village of Bayt al Ahmar, Saleh's birthplace.

Saleh, who is constitutionally mandated to step down in November 2013, has ruled Yemen for the past 31 years, a task he invariably likens to "dancing on the heads of snakes." In Saleh's interviews with western journalists that sentiment is often coupled with a reference to a 1979 Washington Post article from the early days of his rule, in which a US intelligence analyst predicts that Saleh will not last six months in power. The former serves to illustrate how dangerous attempting to govern such a fractious country can be, while the latter is a reminder that the west has never understood Yemen. Both do more than feed the ego of a man who once fashioned himself as a Yemeni Napoleon for a campaign poster, sitting astride a rearing white charger with a Yemeni flag draped around him like a cape.

The obvious, if unspoken point to each hint and reference is that only Saleh is capable of running Yemen. It is hard to argue with his logic. He has survived, which is often what passes for success in this part of the world. Of Saleh's four predecessors none lasted more than seven years in power; Yemen's previous two presidents were both assassinated within a nine-month span.

Saleh survived his early, chaotic days in office by surrounding himself with relatives, childhood friends and close confidantes. This process of consolidating power has morphed to the point where the military and

intelligence command structure – the true power of the state – resembles the family tree of Saleh's own tribe.

But the once-strong bonds of loyalty within Saleh's Sanhan tribe are beginning to show signs of strain. The trick for Saleh is to convince both internal and external powers that just as he was the only man capable of holding Yemen together in the past his son is the only one talented enough to replicate his feat in the future.

It has been a difficult sell, exposing both personal and ideological fault lines within the president's family, or at least what passes for ideology in a world where survival dictates decisions. In the end, the clan will likely coalesce around a single successor, aware that allowing private disputes to become public will tilt the game beyond their control.

Hamid Al Ahmar remains the most credible outside contender, drawing on a strong base of family prestige and personal charisma. Like Yemen itself, Al Ahmar is a complicated mixture of what outsiders often like to think of as contradictions. He is a businessman, a politician and a tribesman, not so much switching hats as his audience dictates but rather wearing a unique arrangement of all three that allows him to be all things to each constituent.

The holder of a bachelor's degree in economics, Al Ahmar has amassed a business empire that includes a bank, a phone company, a newspaper and a satellite channel that the government has been attempting to block for months. In the West he would be labelled a career politician, having served in Yemen's parliament since it was established in 1993. But it is his identity as a tribesman that is most important in Yemen.

One of 10 sons of the late Sheikh Abdullah al Ahmar, the head of the Hashid tribal confederation, Hamid was born into power. In addition to his tribal role, Sheikh Abdullah was also the head of the country's largest opposition party, speaker of parliament and, importantly but unofficially, Saudi Arabia's main ally in Yemen.

The most politically astute and ambitious of his brothers, Hamid was still passed over when it came time for his father to name a successor. Sheikh Abdullah's final will, written from his

house in Riyadh, instead named his eldest son, Sadiq, to replace him as the head of Hashid.

Although Hamid was reportedly hurt by the snub, the move may end up benefiting him in the end, allowing him to bypass a narrow tribal constituency in favour of a more national following while still maintaining his tribal ties. In a sense it is the best of both worlds: he can depend on his tribe but is not beholden to it.

Whether he can also depend on another one of his father's key bases of support will be an important question in Hamid's attempt to seize power. For all the uproar over his interview, one of the least-commented-on portions was his discussion of Saudi Arabia, the wild card of Yemeni politics. Critical and nearly xenophobic in his comments about the United States and its role in Yemen, Hamid was much more conciliatory toward his father's former patron.

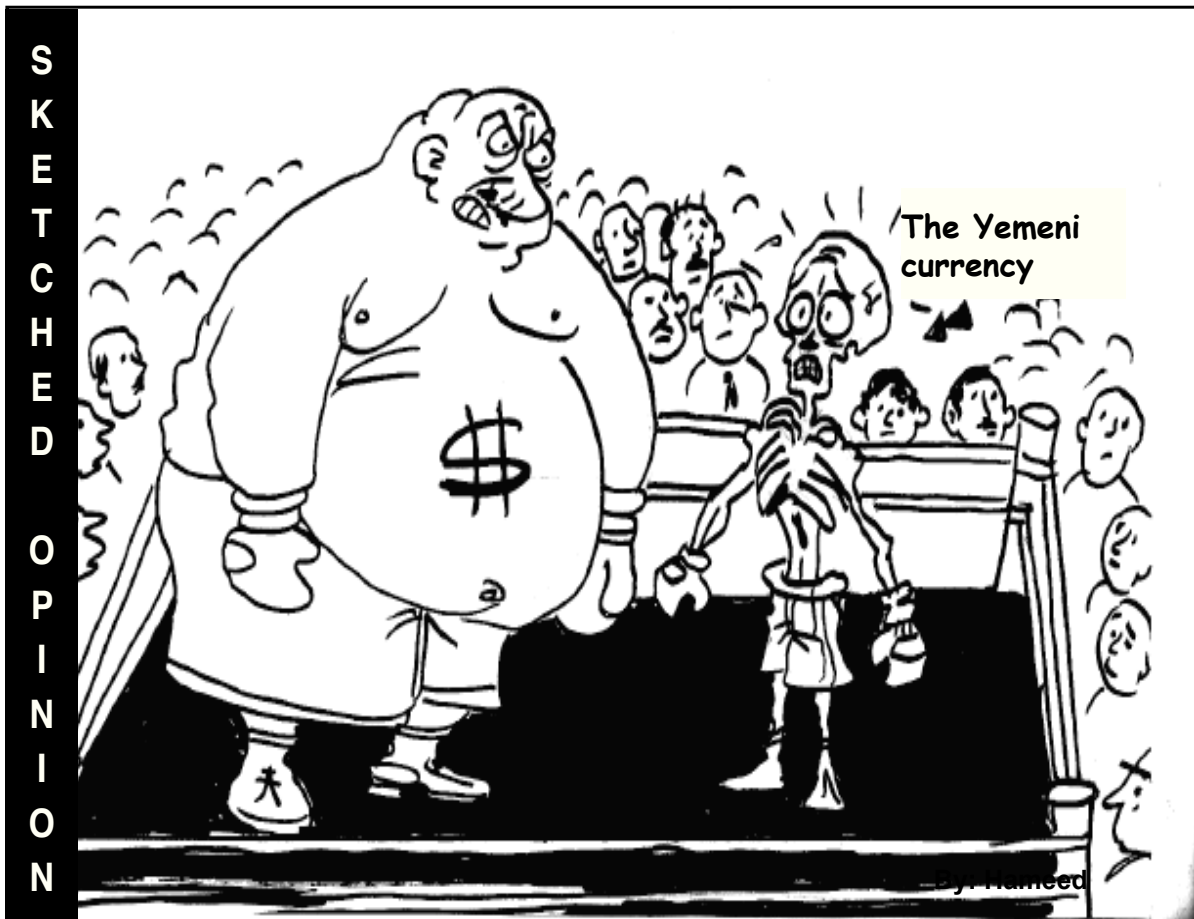
Saudi Arabia is casting about for ideas on what to do with its southern neighbour. The Kingdom's decades-old policy of favouring the Hashid over the Bakil, Yemen's other large tribal confederation, has fallen out of favour. But other than evening out the subsidies between the two, the Saudis seem as lost as everyone else.

The Yemen portfolio, which was once the carefully guarded territory of the recently ill Crown Prince Sultan, now appears to be up for grabs, with different princes making a play for as much of the file as they can hold.

Concerned with the threat from al Qaeda and cautioned by its recent adventure on the border with the Houthis, Saudi Arabia is looking for a successor it can work with. Securing the Kingdom's support will do much to strengthen Hamid's hand. But he will need more than soundbites and Saudi money to prevent a relative of the president from inheriting the republic.

There is still no road map for a peaceful transfer of power in Yemen, only empty rhetoric and scores of bad examples. Overthrowing both family rule and history will not be easy.

Gregory D Johnsen is a PhD candidate in Near Eastern studies at Princeton.



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Egypt's 'Hashish Crisis' stokes bitterness

A shortage of hashish in Egypt is fueling anti-government conspiracy theories, and resentment among the public

By: **Rachelle Kliger**
The Media Line

It may be an attempt to maintain stability while the ailing president was abroad, or a pre-election clampdown on crime. But whatever the conspirators say, more and more Egyptians are asking: "Where has all the hashish gone?" Hashish, the once ubiquitous yet illegal substance in Egypt, is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain in the country and it's fueling conspiracy theories and general anxiety. The issue is especially pertinent to the younger generation, the main consumers of the illegal drug derived from marijuana, who resort to the "remedy"

as a retreat from their daily troubles. Egypt amended laws in 1989 making the possession and trade of drugs punishable by life in prison or even death, but this has apparently not reduced the popularity of hashish. Speaking on condition of anonymity, a young Egyptian told The Media Line that its use is "very tolerated," adding that his police officer friends had even asked him to store hash for them. With a waning economy, an unclear political future and frequent reports of politically-motivated clampdowns against opposition activists, hashish has become a popular pastime for young people and a way to take a break from the daily rat race. "It's very prevalent," Sam, author of

the Egyptian blog Sand Monkey, told The Media Line. "It's equal to beer use in the U.S." The shortage has caused the street prices to soar. Conspiracy theories abound. The talk of the coffee shops is "Where has it all gone?" "It's all half jokes and half conspiracy theories," said the blogger Sam. "But no one really knows anything." A recently formed Facebook group in Arabic entitled "Together against the hashish crisis in Egypt" has so far garnered a modest following of 30 members. "A large number of Egyptians appreciate hashish and these include decision makers, journalists and artists," according to the group's manifesto. Some Egyptians are reportedly trying the mysterious disappearance of the drug to the recent illness of President Hosni Mubarak and his trip abroad. Government officials, according to this theory, wanted to ensure country

remained stable until the president's return and beefed up security along the borders, which in turn has stemmed the flow of drugs into the country, according to the Egyptian daily Al-Youm A-Sabi. However, Egyptians are skeptical that the authorities will be able to eradicate hashish altogether, the paper reported. This was because too many people in high places have vested interests in the drug trade and have cohorts in the official positions who will help them preserve their interests. The matter was even discussed on the popular talk show Cairo Today, in which host Amru Adeb said the word on the street was that a new official in the anti-drug authority was behind the dramatic decline in hashish. Many estimate that the current shortage will not last for long. "Word on the street is that the 2010 hash crisis is almost over," Sam said. "It will fuel animosity among the pop-

ulation only if the hash does not surface." He added, cautiously, that signs of a return were imminent, but did not elaborate. Sharif Hafez, an Egyptian independent liberal activist said the attempts to eradicate hashish were likely linked to the pending legislative elections coming up at the end of this year, and presidential elections next year. "The state is fighting corruption because it's entering an election period," Hafez told The Media Line. "It's not just hash. They're also fighting religious corruption. The government is trying to show they're doing their job." Although he supports the efforts to wipe hashish off the market, Hafez said he believed the government was going about it too radically, instead of instituting a gradual clamp down on it. "They're fighting hashish to make a society better off, but at the same time this is creating chaos on the street

among young people" he said. "However, it's good to create this chaos because changes aren't easy, so I support this." "But taking it off all at once is not good. It's too dramatic, especially when you're not offering them alternatives in terms of better housing, more money and a better economy," Hafez said. According to a survey conducted by the Egypt's National Council for Combating Drugs, the number of drug addicts in Egypt is around 9%, whereas a report conducted by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood suggested that some 16% of university students take drugs. The quantities of drugs seized in Egypt have risen over the last three years, with 25.5 tons of hashish being seized in 2008 - 40% more than the amount seized the previous year. In 2009, the numbers were on a steady rise, and seizures amounted to approximately 27 tons.

Sudan's elections herald democracy, but few expect real change

Sudan's first national election in 24 years faces numerous challenges amid opposition boycotts

By: **Rachelle Kliger**
The Media Line

Sudanese are in the midst of their first elections since 1986 and while heavily monitored, incumbent president Omar Al-Bashir is expected to win due to a boycott by his challengers and wide-scale irregularities that haven't prepared the population for democracy. Still, analysts say, the three-day election process could do more harm than good. Yet, it is expected to have a major impact toward a referendum next year on the independence of southern Sudan. "Sudan was run by a wanted war criminal before the elections and will be run by a wanted war criminal after the election," John Norris, executive director of the Enough Project told The Media Line. "The independence referendum for southern Sudan is the real end game for north-south relations." Sudanese will be voting for the president, state governors, the parliament and local assemblies as part of the US-brokered 2005 Comprehensive Peace

Agreement aimed at ensuring a move toward democracy. But the process has so far been marred by accusations of electoral irregularities, including registration fraud, in favor of the ruling party and a subsequent boycott before the people even head to the polls. Opposition forces are calling to delay or boycott the elections, which have already been postponed twice. Al-Bashir's main challenger Yasir Arman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) withdrew from the race on April 1, citing election irregularities and the protracted conflict in Darfur. A few days later SPLM announced it would not be participating in the balloting in northern Sudan. The International Crisis Group has already described the electoral process as "fundamentally flawed." It has argued that considerable fraud has already been perpetrated by the ruling National Congress Party, particularly in the war-torn Darfur region. The agreement between the SPLM and the government of Sudan ended two decades of civil war that claimed the lives of over two million people. It laid the foundations for developing

Sudan's freedom as a democracy, distribute oil revenues and lay the road for independence in southern Sudan. "When it was conceived, the elections were seen as a crucial stepping stone in the peace process," Professor Justin Willis, an African elections expert at Durham University, told The Media Line. "They were intended to give the whole of the population of Sudan a sense of involvement in a new political dispensation, a feeling that they had a part in choosing their government." "But there are likely to be a lot of accusations of malpractice. What that means is that instead of generating a feeling of commitment to a national project, they will make a large number of people feel that have been excluded, either because they don't get to vote or because they think that their vote has been wasted or misused," Willis said. These sentiments were echoed by Luk Kuth Dak, a journalist from South Sudan. He said he saw little faith among the population that the elections will improve Sudan's situation. "Most Sudanese people do not believe there would be fair elections in Sudan," he told The Media Line. "The results are known. Al-Bashir will win the election with a landslide whether it's fair or not." Dak cited the lack of financial means

of opposition parties and the control of the ruling party over the media as the main reason there was no true challenge from the opposition to Al-Bashir, 66, who has an arrest warrant against him issued by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the western region of Darfur. "Therefore, the other parties will not be able to reach their voters, especially in far states," Dak said. "The only way Al-Bashir will avoid being caught by the ICC is to remain in power. He will do that by every means there are." The neglected Darfur province is particularly expected to be heavily impacted by these elections. Years of fighting have led to the death of 300,000, mainly due to starvation and illness and over two million have fled their homes. The government claims these numbers are inflated and the death toll is closer to 10,000. "The elections will ultimately make the situation in Darfur worse," said Norris of the Enough Project. "They demonstrate the Sudanese government is more interested in claiming some sense of false legitimacy rather than dealing with the issues that are truly important to Darfuris." A government offensive in recent weeks have killed hundreds of people in Darfur and no one has been held ac-

countable for the crimes there, claimed Norris, whose Enough Project, belonging to the Center for American Progress, aims to end genocide and crimes against humanity in Darfur and elsewhere in Africa. "Talking about elections in that kind of environment is a cruel farce," said Norris. Darfur advocacy activists in France are appealing to the European Union and the French government to not support the electoral process in Sudan and to withdraw electoral observers sent there. There have also been reports that millions of Darfuri civilians and IDPs were excluded from a 2008 census that was used to organize voter registration and outline the electoral districts. Critics said the census results were manipulated to serve the interests of the ruling party. Furthermore, parties opposing the ruling National Congress Party are not adequately prepared, financially or organizationally, to contend in the elections, prompting claims that the dice are already loaded against the opposition, even though the elections will be heavily monitored. Willis said the two main problems facing the elections process were malpractice and disorganization. But he also agreed with Dak that awareness

among the potential voters is lacking. "It's an extremely complicated electoral process," Willis said. "In the south people have twelve votes to cast. There have been significant shortcomings in the preparation and people have been flagging these up for some time. They have known for years in advance that the elections were coming and we've known they'd be complicated, and yet it looks as though the preparation made were not adequate. Sudan is a huge country, there are very poor communications and it's a population which to a large extent has no previous experience of this kind of vote. There should have been much more preparation in terms of training staff and voter education." He also said three days was not nearly enough to hold elections in this huge African nation for over 16 million registered voters under the current enormous logistical challenges. While the campaign has so far been relatively peaceful, there is concern that it could lead to more ethnic violence in southern Sudan, where most of Sudan's oil fields are located. "In only a few months time, they're supposed to go to a referendum in which South Sudan will have the opportunity to vote whether or not it wishes to remain part of united Sudan," said Willis. "If there is a lot of dispute over these election results, then that might call

The multimedia make (some) Middle East inroads

By: **Magda Abu-Fadil**

Young people in the Arab world are pushing the limits of communication through online and mobile media, but continue to face barriers and constraints. Hampering progress is the disparity of broadband and mobile penetration in different Arab countries as well as an online advertising market that hasn't been fully tapped, according to the Arab Media Outlook 2009-2013: Inspiring Local Content published by the Dubai Press Club. "On average, the Arab region has a low broadband penetration of 12%," said the report. "However, it must be pointed out that the range across Arab countries is extreme, ranging from 0-1% in emerging markets like Syria and Sudan and up to 84% in Qatar." In Lebanon, for example, the English-language The Daily Star reported

that government broadband bungling had left the country in the Dark Ages. The absence of a proper broadband network is scaring off investors and Google's Beirut office is actually in Amman, Jordan because of lower Internet service costs and the availability of servers that can handle the load better than those in Lebanon. Notwithstanding the hassles, the Dubai Press Club report predicted that by 2013 broadband penetration would increase across the board in every Arab country, stimulating growth of the media industry in the region. "The growth will be driven largely by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, who together will make up 70% of total broadband subscriptions by 2013," it said. As broadband penetration increases, it added, so will strong growth in Internet usage and developments in the Arab online media industry, particularly in the areas of online advertising,

social media and mobile applications. Although Arab portals like Maktoob, which merged with Yahoo, have attracted strong audiences in recent years, they face tough competition from international giants MSN and Google. MSN, Yahoo and Google have traditionally dominated the web landscape in most markets and are among the top 10 most visited in all Arab countries but local Arabic sites are edging up the list, the report said. A bright spot is social media, which have taken off at incredible speed in the Arab region. The report identified three categories of social media: international sites such as the very popular Facebook; Twitter, which introduced an Arabic interface; and, local firms like Maktoob and Jeeran. Facebook, in an Arabic incarnation since March 2009, is one of the five most visited sites in the Arab region.

Facebook launched an Arabic version in an attempt to expand its presence in the region, the report said, although it was already quite popular in its original English form. But Jordan-based Jeeran (Arabic for neighbors) stands to grow substantially with its unique selling point of "better understanding of Arab Internet user needs and an ability to tailor content for a local audience." Arab companies and famous personalities are also embracing social media, recognizing its potential as a useful marketing tool, allowing interaction with customers that other platforms do not provide, the report noted. "The most notable example and the biggest social media phenomenon of 2009 has been the sudden uptake of Twitter, embraced by consumers, corporations and celebrities alike," it said. On the flip side, constraints slapped

by repressive regimes continue to put a damper on cyber activities in the Arab world. And yet, blogging is thriving thanks to the fast expansion of Internet use and a growing youth population. "This nexus of demography and repression has led activists, journalists, lawyers, and others online, where they express dissent and report information in previously unimaginable ways," the Committee to Protect Journalists explained. The CPJ also said that blogging was policed by overlapping regulations that vary across the region. "Penal codes and press laws in the region are typically rife with vaguely defined provisions that criminalize criticism of government and material deemed insulting to religious and public officials," CPJ said. In January, Jordan's highest court authorized the government to apply print media laws to websites -- deem-

ing them publications -- and subjecting them to the same laws that officials use in cracking down on journalists who run afoul of authorities. "These sites' publishers see this as a preemptive measure targeting their cyber presence and an attempt to lower the ceiling this space already provides, thereby filling the void left by the already terrorized traditional media," reported the pan-Arab daily Asharq Al-Awsat. The Arabic Bloggers Union quoted an Arab human rights group's report as saying the Internet had turned into a democratic snowball that was moving forcefully in the Arab world. It added that despite repressive government's efforts to silence, and often torture, bloggers, as well as block sites, their tactics would ultimately fail. *Magda Abu-Fadil is the Director of Journalism Training Program at the American University of Beirut.*

Lebanon prepares for summer tourist invasion

Years after the war with Israel, the 'Switzerland of the Middle East' makes a major bounce back.

By: **Adam Gonn**
The Media Line

Lebanon's tourism industry saw a major rebound in 2009, the World Tourism Organization announced this week. The tourism monitoring group found inbound tourism to Lebanon in 2009 to have risen by 39 percent over 2008 fig-

ures, with 1.8 million tourists entering the 4 million strong country. "There are more and more [tourists] every month," Daniel Eid, Manager of the Eid Travel Agency in Lebanon, told The Media Line, adding that he expects the increase in bookings to continue in the coming year. Lebanese Tourism Minister Fadi Abouboud told local newspapers last month that he expects tourism activity in the

country to grow by a further 10 to 20 percent in 2010. Professor Marcus Marktanner at the American University of Beirut said Lebanon's incoming tourism brought money both directly and indirectly into the economy. "By some estimates, tourism will bring 4 to 5 billion dollars directly into the economy, make up 13 percent of Gross Domestic Production [GDP] and another 7 to 8 billion [dollars] indirectly," he told The Media Line. Many of Lebanon's incoming tourists come from the 14 million Lebanese who have left the country at various

points throughout its violent history. Analysts warn, however, that the influx of tourists may be a double-edged sword for Lebanon. "The situation is similar to an oil boom," Marktanner said. "Tourism makes Lebanon a rent economy. What most tourists find attractive about Lebanon does not require any major investment. It is mostly sun and fun tourism, with very little sustainable spillover effects. During the summer months, tourism drives up prices and clogs up roads, which is a burden shared by all Lebanese." "The positive spillover effects, how-

ever, are highly concentrated," he said. "They go mostly to hotels, restaurants and shops in and around Beirut." "Most Lebanese would probably appreciate if the rise in tourism would at least also bring about some investment into the improvement of public infrastructure, like better roads, electricity supply, and telecommunication services," he continued. "This would not only increase the fun for tourists but also the one of the Lebanese." Tourism has long been a critical component of Lebanon's economy, as the country lacks natural resources and years of civil war have hampered the

establishment of a significant manufacturing industry. Prior to the Lebanese civil war, which ravaged the country from 1975 to 1990, Lebanon was referred to as the 'Switzerland of the Middle East' and the capital Beirut known as 'the Blue City' for its architecture. Lebanon's tourism industry started to recover following the end of the civil war but was hit again by a war with Israel in 2006. The recovery from the 2006 took almost two years, and in 2008 the country's tourism industry began showing signs of recovery.

New cement plant aims to spur employment and development in Hadramout



President Saleh with Saudi businessmen opened new cement factory.

By: Ali Saeed

Finding a job in the Hadramout is not easy and Hisham Wahdin knows that. Although he graduated from university in Mukalla city, in Hadramout, over two years ago, it wasn't until recently that he was finally able to gain employment. Earlier this year, he was hired at the newly opened Hadramout cement plant and the hopes are that the factory will provide 500 job opportunities for people like him.

The cement plant, with a total cost reaching USD 260 million and production capacity of 1,500,000 tons of cement annually, is an investment project by the Arabian Cement Company. After three years in building, it was officially opened last week, in Hadramout, in an inauguration ceremony attended by the president, local authorities, and businessmen from both Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

President Saleh expressed his delight over the opening of the plant, saying in

an inauguration speech on Wednesday evening, that the new factory represents a "key milestone in development" and "an important achievement".

Meanwhile, Abdullah Ahmed Buqshan, Chairman of the Board of the Arabian Yemen Cement Company, believes the new plant will bring more job opportunities to the people of Hadramout.

"The project will bring several benefits, such as creating job opportunities, that basically will help the whole community," he said in a speech at the opening ceremony.

Recent unrest in country, however, has planted doubts in the minds of some investors that Yemen might not be safest place to invest in at the moment.

But president Saleh shrugged off those reports as mere media speculation, emphasizing that the country is indeed stable and that the Yemeni security organizations are keeping Al Qaeda at bay.

"Yemen is stable. We were only

experiencing small problems in Sa'ada and now all this is over. This unrest exists only in the media," he said.

Salah Al-Attar, Chairman of the General Investment Authority, echoed the president, saying that Yemen offers secure investment and that the Hadramout Cement Plant is a sign of Yemen's good financial climate.

"It is safe to invest in Yemen and your investment will be granted due care from the government. Here is a practical and successful example of exactly this," he said.

President Saleh also encouraged the Gulf States to help Yemen by replacing their Asian workforce in their own countries with Yemeni talent.

The Hadramout cement plant is located in Al-eyoon, about 60 kilometers outside Mukalla city. No people reportedly live near the plant and the substance used for making the cement is stored one kilometer away from the factory site, for health and environmental purposes, according to Buqshan.

The Hadramout cement plant is not Yemen's first cement factory. Three



The plant will provide around 500 job opportunities

other government owned cement plants and four privately owned factories are currently operating.

According to Yahya Al-Tayeb, Head of the Construction Workers Union in Yemen, the three government plants provide between 30-35 per cent of the country's cement needs and these additional ones are expected to provide the remaining 70 per cent.



Is the euro overvalued?

By: Martin Feldstein

An American traveler in Paris or Berlin is continually struck by how high prices are relative to those in the United States. A hotel room, a simple lunch, or a man's shirt all cost more at today's exchange rate than they would in New York or Chicago. To bring the cost of those goods and services down to the level in the US would require the euro to fall relative to the dollar by about 15 percent, to around USD1.10.

It is easy to jump from this arithmetic to the conclusion that the euro is overvalued, and that it is likely to continue the decline that began last December. But that conclusion would be wrong. Looking ahead, the euro is more likely to climb back to the USD1.60 level that it reached in 2008.

There are three reasons why the traveler's impression that the euro is overvalued is mistaken. First, the prices that the traveler sees are generally increased by value-added tax (VAT), which is universal in Europe but unknown in the US. Remove the VAT, which is typically 15 percent or more, and the prices in Europe are similar to those in the US.

Second, the goods and services that the traveler buys are just a small part of the array of goods and services that are traded internationally. The goods that Europe exports include machinery, chemicals, and a variety of other products that consumers do not buy directly. To judge whether their prices are "too high" at the existing exchange rate we have to look at the trade balance.

Germany, Europe's largest exporter, has a very large trade surplus with the rest of the world. Because German

exports are attractive to foreign buyers at the existing exchange rate, Germany in 2009 was the world's second largest exporter (after China). Germany's exports exceeded its imports by nearly USD200 billion in the past twelve months, a surplus equivalent to nearly 6 percent of GDP. It is clear that Germany's net exports would remain high even if the euro appreciated substantially from its current level.

The other eurozone countries are not as competitive as Germany at today's exchange rate. But the euro area as a whole nonetheless had a trade surplus of more than USD30 billion over the past 12 months. And, with the euro down significantly relative to many other currencies over the past year, Europe's trade balance can increase further in the months ahead. To limit that increase, the euro must rise.

This brings me to the third, and most fundamental, factor that is likely to cause the euro to strengthen substantially from its current level: global economic conditions require the eurozone to have a substantial trade and current-account deficit so that it becomes a large net importer of funds from the rest of the world.

There are two reasons for this. First, the oil-producing countries and China will continue to export substantially more than they import. Their net foreign earnings must be invested in foreign countries' stocks and bonds. While much of that investment will flow to the US, the surplus countries want to diversify their investment of these new net export earnings. The eurozone provides the only large capital market other than the US for such investments.

But the eurozone can increase its inflow of foreign capital only if it has a current-account deficit, i.e., if it

increases its imports relative to its exports. And that will require a less competitive euro – higher relative to the dollar and other currencies. The flow of net export earnings from the oil producers and others into euros will push up the value of the euro and enable the transfer of funds to occur.

Second, countries with large accumulations of dollar reserves will be shifting substantial fractions of those reserves into euros. Central banks in Asia and the Middle East have traditionally held their reserves in dollars. That made sense when they needed those reserves to be very liquid so that they could bridge temporary trade deficits. But those foreign-exchange balances have grown far beyond the level needed as emergency reserves.

South Korea and Taiwan, for example, have foreign-exchange holdings of more than USD250 billion each, and China's holdings total more than USD2 trillion. These and other countries with very large foreign-exchange balances are beginning to diversify their holdings from dollars to euros, a process that will continue and that will inevitably cause the euro to rise relative to the dollar.

So, while I will continue to complain about the prices that I face when I travel in Europe, I understand that the prices that matter for trade are more competitive than those that I see when I pay for my lunch. And I also know that the complementary pressures on Europe to import funds, and on surplus countries to diversify their currency holdings, will make European travel increasingly expensive in dollar terms.

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New Job Opportunities

For Yemeni Nationals only



Calvalley Petroleum (Cyprus) Ltd. The operator of Malik Block 9 in the Republic of Yemen invites Yemeni Nationals Only to join its team at CPF and apply for the following Positions:

Senior Operator

Job No. : YE 202
Location: CPF
Responsibilities:

- Operation of all equipment associated with oil & gas production wells, flow-lines, oil & gas separation plant, water and gas injection.
- Monitors and controls plant operations, which includes reviewing production and quality, anticipating and solving problems in a timely manner, and identifying opportunities for improvement.
- Start-up and shut-down of plant systems and processes as necessary, including ESP, pumps, compressors etc.
- Participates in Quality Assurance and Quality Control by sampling and testing process streams as required and interpreting QA/QC results and taking action when required.
- Participates in plant maintenance, such as performing preventative maintenance as required, assisting maintenance technicians in performing needed repairs, diagnosing and trouble-shooting maintenance related issues.
- Participates in all healthy, safety, and environmental programs.
- Performs other duties as assigned.

Experience & Qualifications:

- Petroleum or Process Engineering Degree
- Have a thorough understanding of processes involved with Oil & Gas production.
- Minimum 5 years previous work experience in an industrial plant environment.
- Demonstrates effective interpersonal skills and the ability to communicate well with others.
- Good communication and excellent interpersonal skills
- Driver's License.
- Good computer skills.
- Ability to speak, read and write English

Junior Operator

Job No. : YE203
Location: CPF
Responsibilities:

- Operation of all equipment associated with oil & gas production wells, flow-lines, oil & gas separation plant, water and gas injection.
- Monitors and controls plant operations.
- Participates in Quality Assurance and Quality Control by sampling and testing process streams as required.
- Participates in plant maintenance, such as performing preventative maintenance as required, assisting maintenance technicians in performing needed repairs.
- Participates in all healthy, safety, and environmental programs.
- Performs other duties as assigned.

Experience & Qualifications:

- High School Diploma
- Have a basic understanding of processes involved with oil and gas production.
- Previous work experience in an industrial plant environment will be considered an asset.
- Demonstrates effective interpersonal skills and the ability to communicate well with others.
- Driver's License.
- Good computer skills.
- Good communication and excellent interpersonal skills
- Able to communicate in spoken English, written English an advantage.

Senior Mechanical Engineer

Job No. YE 204
Location: CPF
Responsibilities:

- Perform major and minor repair on Caterpillar Diesel Engines, Toyota Land Cruiser and pick-ups & all types of oilfield pumps.
- Maintain the preventative maintenance program.
- Service vehicles, grease, oil change; repair suspensions, rear ends, transmissions, brake systems, engine work (injectors, turbos, etc.)
- Install, troubleshoot & repair all mechanical equipment, compressors, A/C, hydraulics, and occasional tire work
- Maintain shop cleanliness and parts inventory
- Interface with Instrument, electrical, operations, drilling, logistics departments
- Have an invested interest in operational safety.

Experience & Qualifications:

- Experience in Caterpillar diesel engines - 5 years of Diesel Mechanic Experience.
- Experience with Toyota road vehicles an advantage
- Able to read, write, speak and understand English and follow written and/or verbal instructions in English
- Familiar with maintenance record keeping
- Able to work without supervision

Senior Electrical Engineer

Job No. YE 205
Location: CPF
Responsibilities:

- Perform major and minor repair on Caterpillar Diesel Generators, Toyota Land Cruiser and pickups, all types of oilfield motors.
- Maintain the preventative maintenance program.
- Service all electrical equipment used in LV/MV power generation motors up to 500HP & transformers.
- Install, troubleshoot & repair, all electrical equipment, A/C, lighting, switch panels and wiring.
- Maintain shop cleanliness and parts inventory
- Interface with Instrument, mechanical, operations, drilling, logistics departments
- Have an invested interest in operational safety.

Experience & Qualifications:

- Experience in Caterpillar diesel Generators- 5 years of Electrical Power Generation Experience.
- Experience with Toyota road vehicles an advantage.
- Able to read, write, speak and understand English and follow written and/or verbal instructions
- Familiar with maintenance record keeping
- Able to work without supervision

Junior Planning Engineer

Job No. YE 207
Location: CPF
Essential Job Responsibilities

- Work with Senior Planning Engineer to develop project plan schedules and maintain progress monitoring system
- Prepare reports for Sana'a and field based management as directed by Senior Planning Engineer
- Maintain purchasing database so that purchasing schedules can be defined and critical items identified
- Assist in development and maintenance of critical path planning routines
- Monitor project progress versus integrated project timeline

Experience & Qualifications

- High school diploma, or minimum five years experience in the oil and gas industry
- Must be a good communicator with excellent written and spoken English
- Excellent IT skills, MS Office, Primavera, or Microsoft Project
- Must be willing to work on a rotational basis in a field environment

Senior Instrument Technician

Job No. YE 208
Location: CPF
Responsibilities:

- Installation, maintenance and trouble shooting of oil field and plant instrumentation and control equipment as well as the maintenance of documentation and records required by calvalley petroleum.
- Experience with PLC logic programmes (Allen Bradley)
- Execution of maintenance activities, turnarounds, and continuous improvement plans.
- Execution of preventative maintenance program.
- Provide technical support as required
- Maximize the reliability and availability of plant instrumentation.
- Ability to work independently and in a team setting in an operation environment.
- Will be required to provide direction to contractors from time to time.
- Strict adherence to plant safety protocols & housekeeping regulations

Experience & Qualifications:

- Qualified to degree level in Instrumentation or Electronic Engineering.
- 5 years engineering experience at the technician level in an Oil Production and separation facility working with instrumentation.
- Comprehensive understanding of instrumentation specification and capabilities, fault finding and fault repair.
- General understanding of the technical environment in which instruments operate
- Driver's License.
- Good Computer Skills.
- Good communication and excellent interpersonal skills
- Fluent written & spoken English

Junior Instrument Technician

Job No. YE 209
Location: CPF
Responsibilities:

- Installation, Maintenance and trouble shooting of instrumentation and control equipment.
- Execution of maintenance activities, turnarounds, and continuous improvement plans.
- Execution of preventative maintenance program.
- Maximizes the reliability and availability of plant instrumentation.
- Ability to work independently and in a team setting in an operating environment.
- Strict adherence to plant safety protocols and housekeeping regulations

Experience & Qualifications:

- High school Diploma
- 2 years engineering experience at the technical level in an industrial organisation working with instrumentation.
- Basic understanding of instrumentation specifications and capabilities. Fault finding and fault repair.
- Driver's Licence
- Must be able to speak, read and write English

Camp Maintenance

Job No. YE 210
Location: CPF
Essential Job Responsibilities

- Monitor camp maintenance issues on a daily basis and report to Field Administrator and Field Manager
- Manage a small group of camp maintenance labourers
- Perform routine camp maintenance as directed by Field Administrator, or Field Manager
- Perform maintenance and repair on plumbing installations and domestic electrical systems
- Coordinate with Electrical and Mechanical Departments for major repair works

Experience & Qualifications

- Minimum five years in relevant maintenance position
- Ability to repair plumbing and electrical installations
- Able to communicate in spoken English.
- Ability to communicate in written English would be an advantage

HSE Manager

Job No. YE 211
Location: CPF and Sana'a Office
Responsibilities

- Reporting to the General Manager the position has Primary Responsibility for development, implementation and monitoring of the Calvalley HSE&Q Programme, both in the field and in the Sana'a office
- Manage the field based HS&E Department and advise GM on required changes in structure
- Coordinate the routine HS&E inspections and audits carried out by field based management and Sana'a based management
- Ensure that Corrective Action Reports are logged and auctioned after each audit
- Instigate Safety Suggestion Scheme and act as Chairman of the Suggestion Evaluation Committee
- Organise training for all field based and Sana'a based personnel in such items as basic first aid, driver training
- Review field based personnel HS&E training needs and obtain the necessary management approval to implement the programmes
- Hold regular review meetings with PEPA HSE&Q Department and coordinate field audits and audit response programmes.

Experience and Qualifications

- B. Sc level education, with specialist HSE&Q training and at least 10 years of HSE&Q experience in an operational oilfield environment
- Non-oilfield experience may be considered for exceptional candidates
- Well developed communications and interpersonal skills, with strong organisational ability
- Ability to communicate in both English and Arabic
- Strong computer skills using Microsoft Office package.

Human Resources Assistant

Job No. YE 212
Location: Sana'a Main Office
Responsibilities:

- Process, verify, and maintain personnel related documentation, including staffing, recruitment, training, grievances, performance evaluations, classifications, sick leave and employee leaves of absence.
- Examine employee files to answer inquiries and provide information for personnel actions.
- Arrange for advertising or posting of job vacancies, and notify eligible workers of position availability
- Review time sheets, work charts, wage computation, and other information to detect and reconcile payroll discrepancies.
- Process paperwork for new employees and enter employee information into the HRM software system.
- Verify attendance, hours worked, and pay adjustments, and post information onto designated records.

Experience and Qualifications

- B.A in related subject or 5 years experience in administration positions
- Well developed communication and interpersonal skills, strong organizational.
- Ability to work in a flexible team environment
- Strong computer skills using Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint
- Ability to communicate in both English and Arabic

Warehouse & Logistics Supervisor

Job No. YE 213
Location: CPF
Responsibilities

- Reporting to the Field Manager the position has Primary Responsibility for development, implementation and monitoring of performance of Calvalley Warehouse and Field Logistics organisations
- Manage the Warehouse and warehouse team, by implementing control programme for materials entry and issue using the IDEAS computer based warehouse management system
- Coordinate with the Sana'a based Procurement Department to ensure that correctly specified materials are purchase and delivered with correct paperwork
- Extensive knowledge of all materials required for production operations
- Ensure that all materials in the warehouse and store yard are correctly identified and tagged and entered into the IDEAS material Control system
- Define, organise and implement on the job and external training programmes for warehouse personnel
- Coordinate with Drilling and Workover, Production and Engineering and Construction Departments, to ensure that purchasing takes place on time and with the required approval levels

Experience and Qualifications

- B. Sc level education, with specialist logistic and warehouse training and experience between 10 to 15 years in an operational oilfield environment
- Non-oilfield experience may be considered for exceptional candidates
- Well developed communications and interpersonal skills, with strong organisational ability
- Ability to communicate, written and spoken, in English
- Strong computer skills using Microsoft Office package.

Interested applicants should send their CV's with a covering letter to the following email address jobs@calvalleyyemen.com (Please write the title of the post you are applying for in the subject box). The closing date for all positions is 15nd May 2010. Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

The Disappointing Situation of our Hospitals

By: Eihab Saleh Fadel
Abosaleh3000@hotmail.com

What should we do, if we have hospitals like that all over the country? Is it our responsibility, being born in such a country? I am not here to blame, but to attract the attention of our society to what exactly is happening in hospitals.

I have a very sad story to narrate here; a few days ago a relative of mine lost his new born baby. He came from a village with his wife, to treat their new baby, which was prematurely born and had some development related problems. The baby died in the hospital.

They had come with great hope and my father and I accompanied them to the hospital, they very day they arrived. Upon reaching the hospital, the baby was immediately taken to the emergency room, and a bunch of the hospital's personnel, who looked like doctors, took charge.

But I think, they were not really qualified. After hours of examinations and exposing the baby to x-rays, some real doctors started handling the case and their slowness in taking action, disregard for our mental status, gave us the impression that they wanted us to give them some money. After a while, they started quarreling about where to admit the baby and finally decided to admit it

in intensive care unit. After one day, one doctor told us that there was an obstruction in the baby's intestine and that the baby needed an operation.

They injected the baby with proteins and vitamins, as if it was a piece of flesh; not a living being. We had consented for the operation and the baby was operated at the earliest. We were all really eager to hear some good news about the baby.

However, we were shocked to hear that the baby had a distension. I think this was really, the most obvious side effect of what injected the baby with. On top of all this, they put the baby through a special chamber for underdeveloped babies.

The baby's parents did not know what to do. They came from a poor family. The treatment had cost them fifty thousand riyals and their money had all finished. They were helpless.

Sadly the baby died, in the hospital, after nine days. My question is who is responsible for this? Who is to be blamed? Is the carelessness of the hospital's personnel, who handled the baby, to be blamed?

This happened to one of my relatives. But I am sure that such cases happen all the time in our country. I hope these personnel, to whom we entrust the lives of our dear ones, are more careful and treat the patients like their own family, like their own children. If at least this happens, maybe the lives of many children will be saved.

Cooperation between nations

By: Asear Mohammed Al-Smiwy

Cooperation between nations and individuals can be for good and can be for evil.

If it is for good, we can expect peace and prosperity. Nations will exchange knowledge and technol-

ogy, and trade exchange will prosper. The expenditure of nations of armament will diminish, leading to a better standard of living for their peoples. Advanced and richer countries will help the developing and poorer ones. The overall result will be paradise on earth.

But if the cooperation is for evil, then we can expect all hell to break loose.

By: Firas Mohammed abu Mustafa

One day, my family and I were watching "The Hulk" on MBC 2 which is a story of a man who suppresses his feelings and, as a result, explodes into a green giant monster destroying everything he lays his hands on.

At that moment my mother said, "What a silly movie this is! Why do you even keep watching it? What is the point of such a stupid movie?" I replied, "Dear mum, our skins are normal and will never ever turn into green color, but as a matter of fact we can be that monster! Every day, we turn into that kind of monster by exploding and expressing our pent-up anger."

Every problem we face can increase our anger. In simple words, what I know about anger is that anger is an instinct. It is, for instance, like hunger. It simply does not happen for a reason but is innate. If suppressed for too long it causes much harm and most of the time it willingly or unwillingly explodes without any control.

Before discussing the relationship of anger to "The Hulk", and increasing family problems, we have to discuss the consequences of 'Anger Explosion'.

'Explosion' does not mean that it should be a big deal or a horrible matter. Actually, that kind of explosion can be represented or shown when a child shouts at his parents, or when he disobeys his parents. It is an 'anger explosion' when a young person has a family problem and consequently might commit crimes or react by addiction, smoking, stealing money, fighting with others to vent his anger unconsciously as well as to forget about the problem. Another example is when a husband suddenly, and for no logical reason starts shouting about 'nothing' or about a worthless

and inconsiderable' nothing' that later becomes a huge problem between the husband and wife.

Coming to the explanation of the relationship between 'Anger Explosion' and increasing family problems, I have to give the final example by imagining that you are at work and your boss shouts at you. Of course, your anger will not surface at that moment for many reasons like livelihood, family, expenses etc. But when you are on your way home your 'Anger Explosion' will surely show up by making a problem with the poor minibus driver or with a friend of yours, or with one of your family members at home and thus avoiding to talk to people whom you care about and even avoid the children whom you love so much and sulk the whole day.

Hence, we don't hear about "Job Problems," but we hear about "Family problems" and here you are, we can see that 'anger explosion' has a direct connection to family and this is what our subject is about. It is exactly like slapping our family with the palm of anger.

People think that talking, crying, walking and painting for example can be the best way to express our anger, but what actually happens is that we hide our 'Anger Explosion'. We might solve the problem that we are involved in, but sooner or later the explosion comes up in a different way. It will occur like an earthquake with a degree of 9.9 and will be extremely destructive and tough to control.

In my view, it is possible to change this kind of behavior and reduce anger explosion by reading the Holy Qur'an and also by keeping ourselves busy by playing different sports. This does not mean that you have to put on boxing gloves and start going to the gym to start boxing to pass out steam but our realization and understanding of such matters will help us to decrease family problems as well as to control our anger and not suppress it.

Vaccination of family problems

In my opinion, 'problems' is an undefeatable virus which makes life worthy, but now we can live longer and watch life from a different window. For me, realizing these things in my life which I honestly and frankly experienced incredibly changed my life for the best. You too can try it now, and you'll be able to witness how much your life will differ especially if you know that expressing anger can develop your creativity in

various activities of your life so that you can give more as well as you can be a better writer, doctor, teacher, etc and lead you to the zone of mind-peace and tranquility.

This realization has helped me a great deal and has given me many chances to be well-behaved and patient. Finally, I wish you and your families all the best knowing that once we control ourselves, we can control others.



MAM International seeks qualified candidates for the position of Branch Manager. The position would be based in Aden

Main Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Responsible for sale and marketing activities of the corporation in Aden Area
2. Lead and manage the sales team in Aden Branch. And keep them motivated
3. Meeting key customers and building good relation with them
4. Coordinate with all the department heads in Sana'a concerning quotations, technical Support, engineering and projects.
5. Learn more about our scope (Systems) of work by reading and making needed research
6. Assist the corporation in securing tender bids related to Aden. This includes all support needed from getting the tender documents, till submitting and follow up on results
7. Gathering and studying all available data on competition and market situation and communicating it to management in Sana'a
8. Preparing monthly and quarterly sale reports to management in Sana'a

Qualifications & Experience:

1. A bachelors degree or higher of science or engineering in electrical, electronics, communications or electromechanical
2. Proven experience in managing and leading a sales team, Ability to create strong team spirit
3. Effective leadership and sales personality
4. Effective problem solving skills with ability to drive innovative solutions
6. Mastering English & Arabic Languages, Proficient in MS office applications and AutoCAD

Interested candidates are requested to send their application along with curriculum vitae to :

e-mail: recruiting@mamininternational.com; or
fax: (00 957 1) 449351

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality



Vacancy Advertisement

The World Bank Middle East and North Africa (MNA) Region intends to hire an experienced **Procurement Specialist**, who will be located in the World Bank Sana'a Office to work on projects in Yemen. He/she will also work on procurement system improvements. The work implies frequent interaction with Managers and Technical Specialists in the work unit and staff from other agencies, donors, consultants and borrowers. More specifically, under the direction of the Country Manager in Sana'a, the Country Procurement Coordinator based in Cairo, and the Regional Procurement Manager (RPM) based in Washington, the incumbent will:

- Work independently on procurement matters across sectors in the performance of the Bank's fiduciary and service functions, seeking guidance on complex projects/issues from senior procurement staff;
- Review and handle the technical, commercial and legal aspects of procurement (in consultation with Legal and Policy departments as necessary) at all stages of the project cycle;
- Provide operational advice to clients and Bank staff on concepts, policies and procedures for international and local procurement;
- Participate in missions as procurement expert on projects; assess procurement implications of project design, evaluate institutional capacity of borrowers and develop suitable procurement plans; conduct prior and post reviews of Bank-financed contracts;
- Participate in country procurement assessments; prepare background analysis; collaborate on developing appropriate public procurement legislation and practices;
- Negotiate and resolve difficult procurement issues with Borrower agencies and handle questions/ complaints from senior officials and contractors on bidding and award issues;
- Contribute to the quality of MNA Procurement Office outcomes and monitoring of these outcomes. Provide timely and accurate information to enable periodic update of the Procurement Portfolio Dashboard.
- Design and conduct workshops to educate procurement professionals in the Bank and in borrower agencies.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

- An advanced degree (MA/MB or equivalent) with a major in a relevant discipline (e.g. Engineering, Law, Procurement, Finance, Business or Commerce)
- A minimum of five years of experience as Procurement Specialist or alternatively, having had responsibilities with a substantial content of his / her position in the procurement area in- or outside the World Bank;
- Good knowledge of all concepts and principles of and approaches to international procurement, and of public procurement systems;
- Knowledge and understanding of technical, commercial and legal aspects of procurement at all phases of Bank lending operations;
- Demonstrated analytical clarity, problem-solving skills and negotiating skills with ability to balance project objectives and procurement requirements with client needs;
- Task/ Project management skills;
- Strong communication skills in presenting, discussing and resolving difficult issues, both orally and in writing, and excellent listening skills;
- Ability to deal sensitively with a multi-cultural environment and build effective business relationships with clients and colleagues;
- Ability to function effectively in multi-disciplinary teams with a matrix management environment;
- High integrity, competent with humility and committed to the clients and the MNA Region;
- Understanding of Bank business objectives, policies and practices related to project/sector and critical links to procurement is desirable.
- English and Arabic languages mandatory; and French highly desirable.

The World Bank offers a locally competitive package and is committed to attract and maintain a diverse and dedicated workforce. Qualified candidates may apply on-line at <http://www.worldbank.org/jobs> and choose vacancy # 100795. Please note that you will need to register before submitting your application. The closing date is April 27, 2010. Only short-listed candidates will be notified.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (YEM10/PRG)

The office of the United Nations World Food Programme in Yemen is currently seeking a qualified candidate for the following post:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Post Title: | Programme Officer |
| Duty Station : | One position each in Saada, Amran and Haradh |
| UN Category: | SC-5 (NOA equivalent) |
| Duration of : | One year after three-month probationary period |
| Closing Date: | 27 April 2010 |

This position is open to both male and female candidates. Qualified female candidates are particularly encouraged to apply.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Under the direct supervision of the International Programme Officer, the incumbent will:
- Be responsible for overall programme management which includes implementation and monitoring of programmes and activities;
 - Develop and sustain liaison with key professionals and NGOs engaged in the field of food security;
 - Oversee preparation and dissemination of timely analytical and critical reports including proposals for improvements in operation and scope of programmes;
 - Assess the need for food in emergency and the situation of refugee/displaced person; draw up plans for its timely arrival in coordination with government and other donors, and monitor the implementation of these plans;
 - Assist the government in identifying fields of development where food aid can be usefully employed and give assistance in planning, formulating, and targeting recipients for new requests for WFP aid;
 - Liaise with project implementing authorities and undertake visits to view projects outputs and beneficiaries, inspect storage places and points where WFP commodities are received in the country, in order to ensure that progress is made in the achievement of project objectives;
 - Design and maintain database of indicators relating to food security and WFP projects;
 - Provide continuing liaison with bilateral food aid programme, with UN agencies and NGOs providing technical or other forms of assistance to WFP assisted projects;
 - Advise the government on the handling, transport, storage and distribution (including marketing of commodities, if sold) of commodities supplied by WFP;
 - Assist the government on the maintenance of all records, accounts and books as stipulated in the Plan of Operations or Letter of Understanding and ensure that reports required for WFP are accurate and provided as scheduled;
 - Prepare periodic reports on the progress of operational projects and related government plans;
 - Ensure compliance with WFP's policies, criteria and procedure, with respect to food aid;
 - Assist the management in all matters related to the delivery of WFP emergency assistance and bring to the attention of appropriate staff any administrative constraints arising from rapidly evolving emergency situations in the field;
 - Supervise other staff, if applicable; provide training and technical guidance in their work;
 - Perform other related duties as required.

Qualifications:

Education: University degree in economics, agriculture, international affairs, business administration, social science, development studies or a field relevant to international development assistance.

Experience: At least one year postgraduate, professional experience in commerce, development, and administration or food aid support.

Language: Fluency in both oral and written English and Arabic

Applications must be received by the deadline at the following address:

World Food Programme, Sana'a
P.O. Box 7181
Diplomatic Area, Nowakshot St, House No. 22, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
with reference to the vacancy number on a sealed envelop.

A copy of certificates and licences should be attached to the curriculum vitae.

Only short-listed candidates shall be contacted.

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- SECURITY ACCESSORIES
- MAINTENANCE

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - SANA'A - NOUAKHOTT St. OPP. OF UNICEF
 Tel: 466086 Fax: 534598 Mob: 77180382 - 777884803 Email: YPGSECURITY@yemen.net.ye

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
 Basem M.A. ALShaibani

صنعا - شارع حده
 أمام مركز الكميم التجاري

Sana'a-Hadah St.
 Infront of AL-komaim Center
 P.O.Box: 5465
 Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375
 Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290
 Office : +967 1 505 277
 Fax : +967 1 267 619
 E-mail : shaibani_super@yemen.net.ye
 WebSite : www.alshaibani.com.ye



عندما تتضح الرؤيا ..
 فأعلم انها طريقت بمطابخ يمن تايمز

مطبخ مؤسسة صحفية يمن تايمز للتصاغة
 والطباخة والنشر
 شارع حده خلف مبنى السفارة الفلسطينية
 صنعا - الجمهورية اليمنية
 تليفون : ٢٤٣٣٣٤ - ٢٤٣٣٣٣
 فاكس : ٢٤٣٣٣٣ - ٢٤٣٣٣٣
 ص. ب. : ٥٤٤٥٥٥

للبيع وبسعر مغري آلتى تصوير

النوع : شارب - الموديل: SF-7850 - مقياس التصوير: A4/A3
 النوع : توشيبا ياباني - الموديل 2060 - مقياس التصوير: A5/A4/A3

الحالة: جيدة
 للتواصل: 711442971

- يبحث عن عمل ويفضل في مدينة تعز - مستعد للعمل فوراً. للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

♦ مسعود حسين - خبرة عشرين سنة في السواقة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٠١/٩٦١٧٩٤

♦ بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جيداً - استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٣٥٩٤٩

♦ أنور أحمد - دبلوم سكرتارية - خبرة ثمان سنوات في صيانة الحاسوب - خبرة في تعليم أساسيات الكمبيوتر وتعليم الصيانة (هاردوير وسوفت وير). للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٤٦٦٨١ - ٠١/٣٧٠٧٤٥

♦ أمجد أحمد - دبلوم موبايل ودراسة مخططات موبايل - دبلوم صيانة وشبكات - خبرة في صيانة الكمبيوتر لمدة خمس سنوات. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٠٥٩٦٥٦

الافكار المهمة

IMPORTANT Numbers

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
 تسمية ٣١١ ٦٦٨٦٦

DHL: 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX
 أرقام صناعه: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
 عدن: ٢٤٣٣٤٩
 مكة: ٢١٩٩٦٣
 الكلا: ٢٠٩٩٠٠

♦ حمدي ناشر - مهندس في تقنية المعلومات - جامعة دمشق - جيداً في اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧١٤٣١٢٣٨٨

♦ واضح فضل - بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة كمبيوتر - دورات تدريبية في مجال صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر في أكثر من شركة - شهادات شبكات CISCO - CCNA شهادة A+ من مركز Horizon اللغة الإنجليزية جيداً. للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٣١١٧١

♦ كمال اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم عالي في الترجمة المهنية - كمبيوتر - خبرة ست سنوات في التدريس - خبرة طويلة في الترجمة. للتواصل: ٧١١٤٣٣٩٣٣

♦ نصر سليم - المعهد التقني الصناعي (الحوبان) - تعز - تحكم الكرتوني صناعي للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٧١٤١٥

♦ وائل أحمد - دبلوم كهرباء - المعهد التقني الصناعي - المعلا - عدن - خبرة سنة في شركة الغاز المسال وسنة في الشركة العربية للغازات والحديد والصلب - يريد العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال أو أي شركة أخرى. للتواصل: ٧٠٠٣٠٦٦٨ - ٧٧٧٢٨٧٤٨٣

الشؤون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧
الشؤون الداخليه ٢٠٢٥٢٢٠/٧
وزارة المواصلات (تقن) ٧٥٢٢٢٠
الإذاعة ٨٢٠٦١١/٣
التلفزيون ٢٢٢٠٠/٧٣
مؤسسه البصاات للتقن داخل المن ٢٢٢١١١/٣
وزارة المواصلات للتقن داخل المن ٢٢٥١١٠/٧٣
السباحه ٢٥٤٠٢٢
الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٢١٣١٣/٣
تلقيم ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤
 فرع عدن: ٢٦٧٧٨٩٤
 بنك التعمير الإسلامي: ١٠٧١١٦٦٦٦
 البنك التجاري: ٢٧٧٣٢٤
 مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٣٦٤٧٧٥, ٣٦٤٧٠٢
 بنك اليمن الدولي: ٤٠٧٠٣٠
 بنك العربي: ٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
 بنك التسليف الزراعي: ١٠٥٦٣٨٣
 بنك المركزي: ٢٧٤٣١٤

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب موظفين للعمل لدى شركة أجنبية للإتشاءات في التخصصات التالية: مهندس ميكانيك - مهندس كهرباء - محاسب - سكرتارية. للتواصل: gujar.yfa@gmail.com

باحثون عن وظيفة

♦ سعد مسعود - بك لغة إنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في مجال التخصص في أي شركة نفطية أو سفارة أجنبية. للتواصل: ٧٧١٥٣٣٩٨

♦ ضياء محمد - فني تشغيل مكائن صناعية إنتاجية - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه - لديه مؤهل ثانوية عامة وشهادة خبرة. للتواصل: ٧٠٠٨٩٥٧٥

♦ عادل إسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جامعة الجديدة - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - خبرة سنتين في مجال مراسلات الشركات - يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة تجارية أو أي منظمة في فرعها في الجديدة. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٣٣٩٤٩٧

♦ ماثور - هندي الجنسية - ماجستير تجارة - خبرة لأكثر من عشرين سنة في مجال التجارة - إدارة - تسويق - مشاريع (مستويات عالية) علي النظام - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية -

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤
 فرع عدن: ٢٦٧٧٨٩٤
 بنك التعمير الإسلامي: ١٠٧١١٦٦٦
 البنك التجاري: ٢٧٧٣٢٤
 مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٣٦٤٧٧٥, ٣٦٤٧٠٢
 بنك اليمن الدولي: ٤٠٧٠٣٠
 بنك العربي: ٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
 بنك التسليف الزراعي: ١٠٥٦٣٨٣
 بنك المركزي: ٢٧٤٣١٤

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget) ت: ٢٠٢٧٧٢٠٠-٢٠٢٧٧٢٠٠ فاكس: ٢٤-٩٥٨
 يورب كار ت: ٢٧-٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧-٨٠٤
 هيرت لتأجير السيارات صنعا: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
 فرع شيراتون ت: ٤٥٩٨٥
 عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥٦٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبناك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.
 صنعا ت: ٤٦٨٣٠٥
 فاكس: ٤٠٧٤٩٩
 عدن ت: ٢٠٢٣٧١٩٩
 تعز ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٢٤٣
 الكلا ت: ٥٠٣٠٧٩٩٢

البريد السريع

Infinit Education T: 444553
 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧ - ٤٤٤٠٧٣

FedEx
 صنعا ت: ٤٤٠١٧/٢٢٨/٣٣
 عدن ت: ٢٥٤٦٦٦
 الحديدة ت: ٢٢٦٦٧٥/٤
 إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
 الكلا ت: ٣٠٢٦٤١
 شبوه ت: ٢٠٢٣٢٦
 سيئون ت: ٤٠٧٢١٩
 تعز ت: ٦٦٠٥٠٠
 بلحاف ت: ٧٧٧٨٨٣٣٣
 سقطرى ت: ٦٦٠٤٩٨

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
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‘Nothing is richer than you’ Ethiopian pop idol Tamrat Desta comes to Yemen



By: Alice Hackman

Who would have thought! Late night-life on a week day in Sana'a. It was Sunday, two days into the working week, at 11:30 pm. Outside, Sana'anis were preparing for bed, but at the Sheraton, one of the capital's 5-star hotels, the party was only just starting.

Bearing his signature white smile, Tamrat Desta, 32, pop singer from

Ethiopia, lit up the room. Literally. He had only to appear on stage for his audience –men, women and children in their party finest– to leap to their feet and dance their way to the stage to adore him.

Fashionably short bobs of curly hair and Ethiopian scarfs swayed frantically to his music just below the stage, while Desta sang his first song: "No one is richer than you." He followed with the seemingly very popular, "Why did you say that you didn't have a boyfriend?"

It was Desta's first time in Yemen, and second concert while in the country.

Backstage after his performance, he looked a little sweaty, but very happy. "Did you like it?" he asked. It was clear that his fans, trickling in and out of the curtain leading to the stage, had.

Abdulrahman Saber, 30, who works in import-export between Yemen and Ethiopia, brought the artist to Yemen. He first met him ten years ago in Addis Ababa's music scene, and planned on bringing him to Yemen this month for a private concert when he was approached by the Amhara Association in Yemen to hold a joint event to raise money for charity.

Because Saber, who is half Yemeni half Ethiopian, loves his Ethiopian mother and Ethiopia, he accepted, he said.

"I love to help the [Amhara] associ-

ation and the [Ethiopian] community, because I love my mother and I love art," he said. "All the artists are my friends."

But the trip is also about promotion. Saber, in a sparkly Obama t-shirt explained in a hotel lobby in Hadda the evening before the concert. Hearing Desta sing is one thing, but seeing him perform live is another.

Beside him in casual T-shirt and shorts, singer Desta said how much he was enjoying Yemen. Ethiopia and Yemen are the same, he said, but roads and buildings in Sana'a are more organized than Addis Ababa.

He mentioned a shared culture between Yemen and Ethiopia, and said with a grin that the Queen of Sheba was from Ethiopia.

Desta is a well-travelled singer. With a wife who holds Italian nationality (sorry fans, Desta is married with five children!), he often travels to Italy, a country he describes as beautiful. He also travelled to the US last autumn.

He was in America when Michael Jackson, one of the singers he looks up to besides R Kelly, died. And at a Thanksgiving concert in Atlanta, he shared the stage with Akon. He has posted a picture taken with him on his Facebook page, he said.

Desta came to Yemen with two other artists, Simret and Hayley Esus, the second of which might be the next "big thing," according to Saber. If he had time, he said, he would leave trade and be his agent. He would make sure that he appeared in video clips so that he could become as well-known as Desta.

All money raised from the concerts

will be sent to Ethiopia to build hospitals and schools, as well as to help orphans, said Nuria Abdallah, head of the Amhara Association in Yemen.

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On Thursday April 15, Tamrat Desta will sing at the Burj Al-Arab hotel in Sana'a. Tickets are YR 2,000 each. For more information, call 733 82 23 91 or 711 73 08 12.

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